The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,543.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

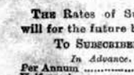
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S.S. ETHIOPIA, 2,932 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander John Henry Atkinson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 29th June 1876, at 4 P.M.

June.		July.	
Leaves BOMBAY	29	Leaves Madras	14
,, Carwar	July 1	,, Coconada	16
,, Naraket	5	,, Vizhgapatam	17
,, Alleppy	5	,, Bimlipatam	17
,, Tuticorin	7	,, Callingapatam	18
,, Colombo	8	,, Gopalpore	18
,, Galle	9	,, Point Pedro	19
,, Negapatam	12	Arrives CALCUTTA	21

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

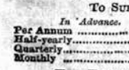
Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillajap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

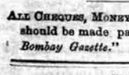
The S.S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. F. Nailer, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 28th June 1876, at 4 P.M.

June.		July.	
Leaves BOMBAY	28	Leaves BUSSORAH	17
,, Kurrachee	July 2	,, Mahomerah	17
,, Muscat	7	,, Bushire	19
,, Bunder Abbas	7	,, Linga	23
,, Linga	9	,, Bunder Abbas	23
,, Bahrein	10	,, Jask	26
,, Bushire	11	,, Guader	28
,, Fao	13	,, Kurrachee	30
,, Mahomerah	15	Arrives BOMBAY	4
Arrives BUSSORAH	14		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 28th June 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander N. B. Sayers, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 1st July 1876, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£23	£15	£4	Leaving Genoa.
Suez	35	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	55	38	14-10	Leaving Marseilles.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st July 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

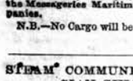
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, May 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,	to sail about	5th July.
,, TRENTHAM HALL,	,,	2nd August.
,, BRANKSOME HALL,	,,	23rd August.
,, CITY OF BALTIMORE,	,,	16th September.



THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 25 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

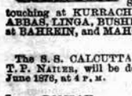
For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

Bombay 30 May 11th 1876

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	From Tons H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
INDIA	2289	500	20th May.	27th May.	19th July.
MACEDONIA	2372	436	17th June.	24th June.	10th August.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. SUEZ.

First Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve month of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	June 1876.	
NIZAM	A. E. Barlow.	2725	450	30th	Southampton.
				July.	
VENETIA	G. J. Babot	2726	450	7th	Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Rennoldson.	2984	450	14th	Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th June 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 26th June 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. INDUS, Captain S. D. Shallard, (3,470 Tons and 500 H. P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 23rd June 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 12th June 1876. Superintendent.

STEAMER BERTHA, CAPTAIN HARWOOD, TO MARSEILLES DIRECT, VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID, ABOUT 10TH JULY.

THIS First Class Steamer, 1,121 Tons, and 250 Horse Power, well known in the Cargo and Passenger Trade, will sail for Marseilles *viâ* Suez and Port Said on or about the 10th July. She has excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers. For terms and further particulars apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Steamer Bertha.

Bombay, June 1876.

CALCUTTA PORT COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

WANTED, by the Port Commissioners, Calcutta, a TUG STEAMER suitable for Port work.

TENDERS should be accompanied by copies of Certificates of Registry.

G. H. SIMMONS,
Secretary.

19th June, 1876.

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co. are instructed to SELL at their Commercial Sale Rooms, Calcutta, at Noon on FRIDAY, the 7th July, the Paddle Steamer CELT, British-built, schooner rigged, Register Tonnage 137 95/100. For further particulars apply to MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co., Auctioneers, who will also undertake orders to purchase.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Government Medical Store, Byculla, a number of surgical instruments, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plateware, rich Glass and Crockery, Plants, &c., at No. 136, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of C. A. Langley, Esq., the same comprises, rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4, by Mappin, hot-water and vegetable dishes, cruet and pickle frames, tea set, waiter, toast rack, biscuit box, a set of electro-plated spoons and forks in case, handsome stands, dessert knives with mother o'pearl handles in case, table, piano and chamber candlesticks, a firstrate double barrelled breach loading central fire rifle by Hollis and Sons in case, do. do. do. pin fire gun by E. M. Reilly, &c., handsomely carved sandal blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 5 pieces, side board, dining room chairs, dumb waiter, screens, circular, pier, and sofa tables, easy and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, chiffonier, whatnot, monkey tables, handsome centre ottoman, rich velvet pile carpets, a lady's davenport, a marble 8 day clock, rich vases, English brass four post bedstead, reclining couches, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes presses, chests of drawers, dispense articles, cooking utensils, books, plants, gas fittings, hunting and racing saddles, an iron water tank, &c. &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, a first class piano, plants, &c., a No. 52, Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Company are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, piano, &c., the property of Dr. F. G. Joynt, the same comprises, rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best plateware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4 bowtwter curry dishes, cruet frame, ice pitcher, tea set, waiter, a set of best electroplated thread pattern spoons and forks, sets of handsome dessert and fish knives for 12 persons in cases, table, piano, and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, a double barrelled gun by Samuel Nock, &c., richly carved seasoned blackwood furniture such as a set of dining table in 5 pieces, side board, dumb waiter, whatnot, dining room chairs, circular, pier, and sofa tables, easy and drawing room chairs, full backed conversation sofas, a centre ottoman, rich drawing room carpet with border, chiffoniers, teapoys, a sewing machine, ornament stands, veranda chairs, handsome English iron four posts bedstead, reclining sofa, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, a handsome English mahogany almira with plate glass, China camphorwood clothes press in 2 pieces, handsome French polished wardrobe, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a set of double harness, a fine collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, a Katiawar cow in calf, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Appeal No. 290 of 1875.
On its Appellate Side.
SUIT No. 854 of 1867.

Soomar Ahmed, Joosab Ahmed and Essa Ahmed, respectively Mahomedan Inhabitants of Bombay, carrying on business in Bombay, aforesaid under the name or style of Fazul Mahomed Essa and Company, in Dontad Streets Second Row, without the Fort ..... } Appellants and Plaintiffs.

vs.

Hajee Esmail Hajee Hubbib, of Bombay, Mahomedan merchant, residing and carrying on business in Bombay, in first Memon Wada Street, outside the Fort ..... } Respondent and Defendant.

and

SUIT No. 1018 of 1867.

Soomar Ahmed, Essa Ahmed, Joosa Ahmed, and Sonbai, widow of Fazul Mahomed Essa, all of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing in a house in Jackeria Mueild Street, in the said Island, and there carrying on business as Merchants in partnership under the name and style of Fazul Mahomed Essa and Company..... } Appellants and Defendants.

vs.

Hajee Esmail Hajee Hubbib of Bombay, Mahomedan merchant, residing in Shaik Hossain Cambaker Street, in the Island of Bombay ..... } Respondent and Plaintiff.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the Decree made in this Suit on the 24th day of March 1876, Messrs. BENNETT and Company will sell by Public Auction, without reserve, at their premises, No. 4, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of July 1876, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following outstanding debts due to the late firm of Fazul Mahomed Essa and Company, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 3,36,650-1-2.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. MACFARLANE and POLLOCK, Solicitors, Bombay, or to the Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE of valuable House and Land, situate on the best part of Malabar Hill, commanding a magnificent view of the Island and Harbour of Bombay.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on MONDAY, 17th July 1876, at 4 P.M., on the premises, by order of the Executors of the Estate and effects of the late Hon. Mr. Wilson, D. D., unless previously disposed of by private contract.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold ground, held at the annual ground rent of Rs. 15-0-7, and remarkable in perpetuity, with bungalow and outhouses thereon, situate, lying, and being at Malabar Hill, in the registration Sub-district of Bhoiwada, in the Island of Bombay, under Collector's No. 32, containing by admeasurement 104 burgas, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows; that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Sorabjee Cursetjee Pootea, on or towards the west by the Ridge or Nepean Road, on or towards the north by the property of Ramlall Thakorsidass and others, and on or towards the south by the property of the heirs of the late Ramjee Myojee.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained of Messrs MACFARLANE and POLLOCK, Fort, Solicitors for the Executors, and of the auctioneers.

FOR COMMISSION SALE.

10,000 best Manilla Cigars.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 26th June 1876.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
7 ,, ditcher
4 cases pink ground prints.
5 bales hessian.
5 cases superior leather cloth.
1 semi-grand pianoforte by Collard and Collard.
1 grand square pianoforte by Schroder.
1 horizontal steam-engine with a boiler, used in a printing press.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

2 sets plated and brass mounted double harness, very little used.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th June 1876.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 8, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of woollen cloth, cloth and serge cuttings, &c., at the Army Clothing Store, Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed by the Superintendent of Army Clothing, to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 P.M., at the above mentioned place, woollen cloth, cloth and serge cuttings, 500 yards Oxford cloth, 324 yards cotton drab, 251 yards white linen drills, 117 pairs of Wellington boots, 158 lbs. yellow and black sewing silk, gold lace, yellow thread, 100 great coats, and other garments, a number of empty packing cases, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the balance on delivery of the goods, which must be removed within three days from the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 26th June 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. INDIA, ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, s. s. India.

Bombay, 24th June 1876.

THE Undersigned have received by the Mail Steamer SIAM a SHIPMENT of BASS' BEER, bottled by their London Firm, in Casks of 3 dozen Quarts and 6 dozen Pints.

Cash. Credit.
Price Rs. 6 or Rs. 6-4 per doz. Qts.
,, 4 or ,, 4-4 per doz. Pints.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
Bombay, 24th June 1876.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited).

CHUBB'S JAPANNED BOXES.
Each fitted with Patent Detector Lock and two Keys.

CASH BOXES.

			Cash.	Credit.
Toilet,	6 by 3½ by 2½ inches	Rs.	14 0	Rs. 16 0
No. oo	7½ by 4½ by 3 ,,	,,	16 0	18 0
,, 1	8½ by 5½ by 3½ ,,	,,	18 0	20 0
,, 2	9½ by 6 by 3½ ,,	,,	20 0	22 8
,, 3	10½ by 6½ by 4½ ,,	,,	21 8	24 0
,, 4	11½ by 7 by 5 ,,	,,	23 0	26 0
,, 5	13 by 7½ by 5½ ,,	,,	26 0	29 0

PAPER BOXES.
With Pen Tray and Patent Inkstand.

Size	13½ by 8 by 5 inches	Rs.	26 0 Rs. 29 0
,,	17 by 11 by 7 ,,	,,	32 0 36 0

WRITING OR DESPATCH BOXES.
With Tray, Portfolio, Instrument Pad, Inkstand and Stationery, with space for Letters and Papers beneath the Tray.

Size	14½ by 9½ by 6½ inches	Rs.	46 0 Rs. 51 8
,,	16½ by 10½ by 7 ,,	,,	55 0 62 0

CHUBB'S PADLOCKS.

Size	1,	1½.	2,	2½.	3, inches.
Rs.	9-8,	8-8,	8-8	10 8	12-8 13-8 Cash.
Rs.	10-8,	9-8	9	12-0	14-0 15 0 Credit.

Also CHUBB'S BOX, CHEST, CUPBOARD. TILL and DRAWER LOCKS.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—
HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 602 of 1869.

NAVIBAI of Bombay, Hindu, Widow of CULLIANJEE LUDHA, of Bombay, Hindu, deceased, residing at Hornby Row, within the Fort of Bombay..... } Plaintiff.

COREJEE LUDHA, of Bombay, Hindu, residing at Hornby Row, within the Fort of Bombay..... } Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on the date and the time undermentioned (under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of Immoveable Property issued on the 17th day of June 1875, in the above suit) will be put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION the undermentioned IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY of the above named Defendant.

Whereas by an order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice GREEN in the above suit on the 23rd day of May 1876, it was ordered that the Defendant Corejee Ludha should pay to his Attornies, Messieurs TYABJEE and SAYANI, the sum of Rupees One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nine and Annas Four, being the balance of their taxed costs now remaining due and the costs of and incidental to the Judge's Summons and the said Order, and whereas by a Prohibitory Order dated the 23rd day of May 1876, and issued in pursuance of the Order of the Honourable Mr. Justice Green, dated the 23rd day of May 1876, the lands and premises undermentioned were attached towards the satisfaction of the said Order.

Lot No. 1.

On FRIDAY, the 28th day of July 1876, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with a Dwelling House standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the Island of Bombay, known as Lot No. 2, on the Esplanade, and fronting on the Western side of Hornby Row, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and fronting on the West side of Hornby Row, and assessed in the books of the Municipal Collector of Bombay under No. 49, and bounded on the North by the property belonging to Jairam Sewjee, on the East by the said Hornby Row, on the West by Ravelin Street, and on the South by the property of Morarjee Poonja and the said house is now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Corejee Ludha.

Lot No. 2.

To be sold on the premises.

On the same date at half-past 4 o'clock in the afternoon. All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with a Dwelling House standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the Island of Bombay, known as Lot No. 5, on the Esplanade in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and fronting on the West side of Hornby Row, and assessed in the books of the Municipal Collector under No. 52, and containing by admeasurement Six Hundred and Thirty-five square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by the property of Bhimjee Girdhur, on the East by the Hornby Row, on the West by Ravelin Street, and on the South by the same street last abovenamed and which premises are now in the occupation of the said Corejee Ludha and his tenants.

The sale will extend only to the Right, Title, and Interest of the said Defendant in the above specified property.

25 per cent. Deposit Money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

THOMAS BLANEY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. TYABJEE & SAYANI,
Attorneys for Defendants.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 24th June 1876.

JUST PUBLISHED,
HINTS ON GARDENING IN INDIA.
Price One Rupee Four Annas.
BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY,
AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE FALL in STERLING EXCHANGE compels us to ADVANCE the price of the above remedy to

Rs. 6 4 CASH.

Being 10s. 6d. @ 1s. 8-2/16 per Rupee.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandize, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

J. NEUBERG.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS.

JUST RECEIVED, A SUPERB STOCK OF
DAWSON'S AND THOMPSON'S PRIME,
DAWSON'S AND THOMPSON'S No. 1,
PRINCIPES,
FAVORITAS,
REGALIAS,
DINDIGUL HAVANNAHS,
(Mr. NEUBERG'S OWN BRAND),
AND
INDIANAS.

The above Brands are without exception the very finest that Mr. NEUBERG has ever been able to place before the Public, being manufactured by skilled workmen specially employed, and of a leaf personally selected by him when down in the Tobacco districts lately.

MANILLA CIGARS.
CAVITE BRAND,
The finest importation of the season.
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Rs. 7 per 100.
In original cases of 10,000....Rs. 60 per 1,000.
SPECIAL RATES FOR THE TRADE.
Intending purchasers are recommended to make EARLY APPLICATION.

JUST TO HAND, A SMALL PARCEL OF
No. 1 MANILLA CIGARS
AND
"LONDRES,"
SPECIALLY SECURED FOR
J. NEUBERG.
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

SHERRY:
YELLOW SEAL,
PALE AND LIGHT,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 17.

SHERRY:
PALE DINNER,
AN EXCELLENT LIGHT DRY WINE FOR GENERAL USE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 23.

SHERRY:
VINO DE PASTO,
A GOOD, GENEROUS DINNER WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 26.

SHERRY:
OLD DRY,
VERY SUPERIOR, SOFT, AND DRY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
GOLDEN,
A RICH NUTTY-FLAVOURED DESSERT WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
MANZANILLA,
VERY DRY AND PALE, UNSURPASSED FOR DELICACY AND PURITY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 31.

SHERRY:
OLOROSO,
PALE SOFT, FINE FLAVOUR,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37.

SHERRY:
AMONTILLADO FINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 33.

SHERRY:
AMONTILLADO SUPERIOR,
OLD AND CHOICE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37.

These Wines selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ Agency, are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

NEW EDITION, ENLARGED.
With Illustrations by the author and others.
LAYS OF IND.
BY
ALIPH CHEEM.

1st and 2nd SERIES, AND ADDITIONAL VERSES, COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME, CLOTH EXTRA, GILT EDGES, Rs. 6; OR POST FREE, Rs. 6-8.

THACKER, VINING & CO., BOMBAY.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
SEASON 1875-76.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. desire to draw especial attention to the above Series of Photographs, which has now been completed by the addition of some 200 Views taken by an Artist, who passed the Season of 1874-75 in India for that special purpose.

The additions made include Views of the New Buildings in Bombay, a Series of Matheran Scenery, Views at Bassein, Poona, Nassick, and at all places of interest in this Presidency, as well as a large number of Views in Calcutta, Madras, &c., &c.

The entire Series now consists of over 800 Photographs, size 8 inches by 6½, the subjects being most artistically chosen and photographed, and exquisitely printed; they are certainly equal, if not superior, to any that have yet been produced, whilst they are sold at the remarkably cheap rate of Rs. 15 per Dozen.

Sample Albums are always on view.

THACKER, VINING & COMPANY.

WATSON & COMPANY'S
ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE
HAS COMMENCED.

A Lot of Carpets to be cleared out at Rs. 1-12 per yard.

CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

We regret to state that owing to the prevailing serious depression in Exchanges between Europe and India, and to protect ourselves from positive loss thereby, we are compelled to notify that the *Credit Prices* given in our Catalogue must be taken as CASH PRICES until further notice. In all cases, therefore, where a remittance to the amount of the Catalogue Prices does not accompany an order 12½ per cent. above those prices will be charged for Credit.

CALCUTTA. BOMBAY, SIMLA.
Rampart Row.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF TWEEDS IN BOMBAY.

TWEEDS AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

COATS D. B. and TROUSERS, fine Wool, strong, and just the thing for Office or Jungle Wear	Rs.	16	to	20
SCOTCH TWEED, superior quality, COATS and TROUSERS	,,	25	to	30
WEST OF ENGLAND TWEED, New Pattern, ditto ditto	,,	35	to	40
SILK MIXED TWEEDS and Fancy Coatings, ditto ditto	,,	45	to	50

JUST ARRIVED,
ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS.
WELL-KNOWN TO RESIST THE SEVEREST WEATHER AND WARRANTED NOT TO STICK TOGETHER.

For Suits, send size of chest, Height and	Rs.	27
Military Regulation Waterproof Capes	,,	35

A. ALLAN,
TAILOR, OUTFITTER AND HOSIER, 17, APOLLO STREET.

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
PER S. S. TRINACRIA.
AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
AGENCY IN POONA: A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA: 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TAMAR INDIEN.

Kept carefully dry during the monsoon months.
Per Box Rs. 1-12.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

RAIN GUAGES,
OF GUARANTEED ACCURACY,
Rs. 12 and Rs. 14 each.
Or at reduced rates per dozen.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use.

PER DOZEN.....Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Is a prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite it is invaluable.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

YOUNGER'S PALE ALE, just landed ex BRANKSOME HALL, Rs. 18 per cask of 4 dozen quarts at the Godowns of C. MACDONALD and Co.

WANTED, a pair of IRON ROLLERS from TWO to THREE FEET DIAMETER, any length. Apply to "X Y. Z.," *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette*.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, for six months, from 11th June to November, a large, well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to "A." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

MALABAR HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY, BOMBAY.

ADJACENT to the Sea and Swimming Baths. Half hour's drive from the Fort.

Situation the coolest, most healthy and beautiful in Bombay.

TERMS—Rs. 5 PER DAY (NO EXTRAS.)

Special arrangements for lengthened periods.

W. H. SERGENT,
Proprietor.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

AUSTRALIAN WINE from ST. HUBERT'S VINEYARD—CHASSELAS (White), HERMITAGE (Red), Rs. 12 per dozen.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 20th June 1876.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned, at the following REDUCED RATES:—

CLARETS.

Chateau de Grandes	Rs.	12 per doz.
Chateau St. Julien	,,	15 ,,
Les Cations	,,	16 ,,
Chateau Leoville	,,	20 ,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 24TH JUNE 1876.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market has undergone no change, both yesterday's and to-day's report being dull, the sales, 8,000 and 6,000 bales respectively. Prices are unaltered, nor does there appear much prospect of any important movement either way in the immediate future. We are now at too low a level to leave room for a serious decline, while the influences against a rise are numerous and strong. Manchester remains dull, yesterday's quotations being the same as on Tuesday last, and to all appearance further depression of the Eastern Exchanges is likely to increase the dulness. The only source therefore from which a rise in prices is likely to spring is the growing American crop and so far the advices from that quarter are by no means unfavourable.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 23rd instant, compares with the corresponding date on the previous two years as follows :—

	1876	1875	1874
Visible supply of all kinds..	2,520,000	2,589,970	2,760,080
,, ,, Surats.....	690,000	1,031,290	1,119,790
For the U. K. only the comparison is as follows :—			
Stock in Liverpool.....	1,028,000	990,860	959,980
,, Do. London.....	51,250	107,580	131,280
American Afloat.....	100,000	146,000	125,000
E. Indian ,, ...	270,000	429,000	488,000
	1,949,250	1,673,440	1,704,260
Price of Mid. Orleans.....	6 5-16d.	7¾d.	8 7-16d.
,, Fair Dhollera ...	4 5-16d.	5¼d.	5¾d.
Difference ...	2d.	2¼d.	3 1-16d.

The American crop figures from 1st September to date compare with the two previous years as follows :—

	1876	1875	1874
Week's Receipts	11,000	9,000	12,400
,, Exports to U.K.....	23,000	27,000	15,000
,, ,, Continent ..	4,000	6,000	.....
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	4,050,000	3,431,400	3,716,800
,, Exports to U. K. ,, ...	1,876,000	1,770,000	1,756,000
,, ,, Continent ,, ...	1,183,000	795,000	959,000
,, Stocks at the Ports.....	317,000	218,000	246,000

Wool is if anything in a less favourable position than Cotton, the fall in prices having been quite as great in proportion. At the last London sales Combing Wools were ½d. to ¾d. per lb. lower. Coffee in London continues steady at unchanged prices. Ceylon cocoanut Oil is 10s. and Cochin £1 per ton lower. Bombay Linseed still quoted at the same figure, but Fereepore Rapeseed is again 6d. per quarter lower. Calcutta Linseed and Rapeseed are unchanged on the week.

CONSOLS to day are given at 94½, a decline of ½ from the previous day, while French Rentes are at 107¾, which, if correct, shows an advance of 1¼. Enfaced Rupee Paper shows a decline of ¼ to 1 per cent., Fours being now down to 83; Fours-and-a-half to 83¾; Fives-and-a-half to 85. In Indian Bank shares the weekly quotations show a decline of 10s. in Orientals, others unchanged.

Bar Silver according to Reuter has fallen to 50⅝d. per oz., which is ⅛d. lower than the latest private advices. This will doubtless cause increased depression in STERLING EXCHANGE on Monday, although the tendency has already been to discount a further fall. We have not heard of a single operation of any kind to-day, but rates are nominally quite 1/16d. per rupee lower, say :—

Bank Bills on demand ...	...1s. 7 7-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	...1s. 7¾d.	,,
Credits 3 ,,	...1s. 7 13-16d.	,,
Documents 3 ,,	...1s. 7¾d.	,,

On Calcutta demand drafts are at 1-16 premium, 60 days' sight ⅛ per cent. discount.

FOR GOVERNMENT PAPER the Bazaar demand continues active and with few sellers prices are still hardening. Fours we quote at Rs. 101½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101¾; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 103¾.

THE SHARE MARKET has been rather more active again for Spinning and Weaving Scrip, and,as a general rule, Rs. 5 to Rs.10 of yesterday's decline has been recovered. New Dhurrumseys and Broach Mills are almost the only exceptions, the former having declined Rs. 20 and the latter Rs. 5 per share. Colaba Land shares are weak at a fall of Rs. 15. Bellary Press shares have declined Rs. 5, Indian Press shares Rs. 5 and Fort Press Rs. 50, while Sassoon Press have advanced Rs. 15 per share. Bank of Bombays are steady at 46¾ per cent premium.

COTTON to-day has been quite a blank, few dealers having attended the Green owing to a partial Hindoo holiday. The receipts yesterday [illegible] Nugger and Veerumgaum.

IN FREIGHTS we have not heard of any actual transactions. By steamer for Liverpool £2-5 to £2 6-3 are the current figures. There is no Iron sailing ship on the berth.

PIECE GOODS are unchanged in every way. Buyers are most sparing in their operations and prices are quite nominal.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	102
10,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
20,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Bank of Bombay New....	733¾
5,350	1,000	all	9 do.	Bank of Madras.....	1,200
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. & China	300
40,000	281¼	all	6p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	300
40,000	400	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India Australia & China	195
40,000	250	125	12 do.	National Bank of India..	106
40,000	250	all		Oriental Bank.....	490

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,200
1,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	80
1,750	1,000	11,000	20 p.a.	Mazagon Land	340
4,000	1,400	full	10 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	250

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	50 p.a*	Alexandra Spinning.....	1,230
500	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,075
300	2,000	all	...	Bhowanagur M. & P. Co.	1,550
300	1,000	all	80 p.a	Bombay United	1,200
400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	155
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	955
3,000	1,000	all	100p.a	Dhurmsee Spinning ..	1,190
1,500	1,262	all	80p.a	Fleming S. W. Co.....	1,1 0
1,400	1,000	all	80p.a*	Great Eastern	1,260
3,000	300	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	295
700	1,000	all	60p.a	Hindustan S. W. Co.....	1,170
1,750	1,000	all	80p.a*	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,070
...	...	800	40p.a*	Khandesh Spinning	1,060xd.
1,000	1,000	all	...	Khatao Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,015
800	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,150
...	...	500	75*	Madras U. Spinning	1,180
2,500	1,250	all	70	Manockji Petit's.....	1,270
1,050	1,000	all	60p.a*	Morarjee Spinning.....	1,200
4,000	625	all	60p.a*	Oriental	625
1,200	1,000	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,230
2,500	1,000	all	...	Sassoon S. W. Co.....	995
110	1,000	1,000	90p.a	Soondercbas Spinning ..	1,035
665	of the	1,250	120 p.a	Do. do. ¼ share.	200

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	15 p.a	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	1,450
200	2,000	1,100	85 p.a	Albert Co. Kurrachee...	525
100	500	all	15 p.a.	Albert Ginning Co.....	500
200	1,000	1,000	...	Alred Mills Co.....	1,108
150	42,000	11,000	425 p.a	Apollo Press Co.....	3,750
175	1,000	all	60	Bellary	805
150	500	all	65 p.a	Berar Company (New)..	525
1,000	350	all	42 p.a	Indian Press Co.....	250
400	250	all	64 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.....	90
150	500	all	75 p.a	Carnac Mills Co.....	9
200	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.....	15
5,000	1,380	all	700 p.a	Colaba Press Co.....	3,200
500	200	all	Nil.	Dholera P. & G. Co.....	150
1,000	1,000	all	180 p.a	East India Press Co.....	950
150	3,500	all	Rs.200	Fort Press Co.....	1,500
800	2,000	2,000	15 p.a	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
300	500	all	100 p.a	French Press Co.....	353
1,000	...	1,400	150 p.a	Imperial Press Co.....	410
1,250	400	400	45 p.a	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.....	350
800	2,000	2,000	...	Rice Others Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	1,250
150	...	1,500	250 p.a	Prince of W. Press	710
200	500	all	100 p.a	Ramoon's Press Co.....	540
500	500	750	45 p.a	Scinde Press Co.....	410
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Trade Co. Limited..	1,075
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600xd
665	1,000	,,	125p.a*	Volkart's United Press Co.	880

* For share, for the year.

RAILWAY COMPANIE

450	215 5/6	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	272
450	103 1/4	6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares.....	128
450	65 7/8	6	do.	Ditto	79
450	31 1/2	2	do.	Ditto	32
100	1,000	6	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
418	190 5/16	6	do.	Do. New Shares	225

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 20th June as compared with that for 13th June :—

Liabilities.	13th June. Rs. A. P.	20th June. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	14,46,890 13 1	14,46,730 13 1
Treasury Balance	4,05,26,161 5 0	4,57,45,270 7 5
Other Deposits	1,76,45,900 11 7	1,75,81,668 3 8
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	99,212 8 10	1,68,126 8 4
Sundries	10,96,024 12 9	11,62,614 14 4
Rs.	8,08,14,190 3 3	8,20,68,470 14 8
Assets.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. P.
Government Securities.....	1,62,12,804 13 0	1,67,29,688 7 0
Loans on Govt. Securities.	55,46,495 12 2	51,70,793 15 8
Credits on ditto ...	52,40,256 7 4	62,51,767 4 8
Bills discounted	2,11,86,322 9 0	2,26,57,256 15 10
Dead Stock	10,57,549 13 0	10,56,635 12 5
Stamps	12,016 8 0	11,687 15 4
Balances with other Banks	8,31,452 6 10	7,55,206 9 6
Sundries.....	3,42,858 12 7	3,66,948 7 7
Bullion	18,941 4 7	17,854 0 7
Cash at Head Office	1,36,95,715 3 8	1,40,49,828 13 0
Do. at Branches	1,06,69,766 8 9	1,68,45,492 9 1
Rs.	8,08,14,190 3 3	8,20,68,470 14 8

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP ALABAMA, 1,365 tons, Captain A. M. Sealy, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Liverpool (March 2nd), with a cargo of coals.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. PUNJAB, 685 tons, Captain J.L. Shiel, sailed on Saturday last for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and Mr. Ellis, first class, and six deck passengers.

THE S. S. BORDER CHIEFTAIN, 989 tons, Captain Nicol, sailed on Saturday last for Marseilles, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 35,041 cwts wheat, 100 bales cotton, and 7½ cwts coffee.

A. H. LLOYDS Co's S.S. TEBE, 1,286 tons, Captain G. Dandick, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c., via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Trieste.—Captain Marsch, mother and brother. For Suez.—One native servant. For Aden.—Seventeen deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co's S. S. BANGALORE, 1,309 tons, Captain G. N. Hector, sailed on Saturday last for Australia, &c., with Australian Mails, general cargo, and the following passengers :—For King George Sound.—Mr. W. J. Bailey. For Melbourne.—Mr. B. Mackinlay, Mr. Murray, Colonel Pendergast, Mr. Mills, Mr. Heyward, and Mr. Smith. For Sydney.—Mr. Lowesby.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S., INDIA, 1,444 tons, Captain George Read, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Liverpool (May 23rd), via Glasgow and the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 30 packages beer, 93 packages cottons, 53 kegs nails, 48 packages sample, 254 packages yarns, 1 cask cement, 1 case books, 6 cases rollers, 7 cases provisions, 4 cases safes, 304 cases soap, 37 bales twist, 1 case pistols, 2 cases glass lamps, 11 cases glass globes, 5 bellows, 30 cases wine, 4 cases canvas, 2 cases Indian rubber, 4 cases emery cloth, 1 case saws, 1 case leather, 5 cases white shirting, 2 cases twine, 109 cases wine and spirit, 1 case corks, 1 case bone mill, 20 packages hams, 40 packages earthenware, 30 casks beer, 40 casks fire clay, 10,780 sleepers, 205 cases tobacco pipes, 25 tons coke, 1 case glasswork, 14 packages jars, 150 cases ale, 5 casks grease, 1 case brass toys, 690 spelters, 100 cases tobacco, and some packages merchandise, hardware, and machinery. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and Graham & Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
24	India (s)	Read	Liverpool, May 23.
	Alabama	Sealy	Liverpool, Mar 2.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
24	Fannie Tucker	Roberts	Calcutta.
	Stornoway	Storm	Liverpool.
	Border Chieftain (s).	Nicol	Marseilles.
	Bangalore (s)	Hector	Australia, &c.
	Punjaub (s)	Shiell	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
25	Tebe (s).....	Dandick	Trieste, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.

20	Malda (s)	Sharp	Singapore, May 29.
	Asia (s).....	Pateat	Pondicherry, June 15.
	Abyssinia (s)	Scott	Rangoon, June 16.
21	Chancellor (s)	Reynolds	Liverpool, May 20.
	Star of Scotia	Hughes	London, Mar 17.
	Havilah.....	Garthley	Cape Town, May 9.

DEPARTURES.

June.			
20	Penguin (s).....	.....	.....
	D. of Argyll	.....	.....
	Oxford	.....	.....
21	Arratoon Apcar(s)..	.....	.....
	Cherwell	.....	.....
	Marie Celina	.....	.....
	St. Jean Baptiste ...	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.

21	Anne(s).....	.....	Masulipatam.
22	Merkara (s).....	.....	London.
	Ava (s)	.....	Bombay.
	Diadem	.....	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

June.			
23	Madura (s)	.....	Bombay.
	Ava (s)	.....	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 24.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Bellona s—1 case hardware, Mahomedbhoy Adomjee.
Childwall Hall s—1 package hardware Rajbhoy Sullamanjee; 49 bundles iron tubes, Shruffally Mahamedally.

FROM LONDON.

Bertha s—37 bales printing paper and 2 cases printed and copy books, Bhicoo Wadia and Co; 8 casks hardware and 101 kegs iron nails, Hassumally Lallmeva.
Cornwallis—1 case gilt moulding, Bhicoo, Sazba and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Tebe s—11 cases dye, Vinay and Co; 5 cases glassware and cases glass drops, Hassum Allarakhia and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Sumatra s—40 cases corks, Bomanjee Maneckjee Punthaky.

[illegible] JUNE 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Knight Companion—400 bales cotton, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy and Co.
Childwall Hall s—122 bales cotton, Kessowjee Jadawjee; 25 bales cotton, Jairam Duyall; 95 bales wool, Voltart Brothers; 151 bales cotton, Nursee Khuttow; 30 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee; 32 bales wool, Cursondass Nensy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bertha s—740 pockets teel s ed and 150 bags ground nuts, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Venetia s—150 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Venetia s—75 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia s—250 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Walmer Castle—500 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Muriel—600 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

John Clark—70 bales cotton, Cheeneram Jasraz.

FOR HONGKONG.

Indus s—133 bales cotton, Joomabhoy Lalljee; 16 bales twist, The Sand W Co; 42 bales twist, Tata and Co; 1 bundle 256 pieces sheeting, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 30 packages hyabale, Hajeebhoy Lalljee; 12 chests opium, Magun Vanechund; 5 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 120 chests opium E D Sassoon; 82 chests opium, Tata and Co; 11 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 11 chests opium, Gungabux Chajeeram; 10 chests opium, Hajee Jon Mahomed Abdool Khaluck; 14 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 25 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 14 chests opium, Lethabhoy Lallchund.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Indus s—50½ chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 3 chests opium, Tarachund Setaram; 9 chests opium, Amoolnck Khoopchund.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 23.

Forrester, Surg, Madras A M D, on leave, from Neilgheries.

JUNE 24.

Hunter, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from——.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 24.

Marsh, Capt, Bengal Supt N A School.
Davies, Lieut Col, Bombay 7th Regt N I, to rejoin, to Rajkote.
Prendergast, Lieut Col, Madras 2nd Cavalry, on Med Cert, to Australia.
Marsh, Capt, Bengal 18th Cavalry, on furlough, to England.
Forrester, Surg, Madras A M D, to rejoin, to Kamptee.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

POONA, 24th June 1876.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that an exchange of Bgdes has been sanctioned between Capt R M Porter, 6th Bgde, and Capt W O C Shippard, 12th Bgde R A.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Fortress of Asirgarh—Surg J S Wilkins, to the medical charge of Garrison Staff and Details vice Surg Major O'Kearney.

8th Regt N I—Lt W R L Anderson, Offg 2nd Wing Subn, is confirmed in the appointment, vice Lt Macpherson appointed Asst Supdt of Police.

10th Regt N I—Surg Major F R O'Kearney, M D, to officiate in medical charge.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India, on the dates specified :—

Capt E R Reay, Genl List, Qr Mr, 6th Regt N I, 7th June 1876.
Capt W Lindsay, 8 C, Sub Asst Comy Genl, 16th June 1876.

Under the provisions of para 3, s c 26, Bombay Army Regulations, H E the C-in-C has been pleased to confer on the undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officer of the Bombay Unattached List, the medal for long service and good conduct without gratuity :—

Commissariat Dept — Sergt Thomas Robson.

In accordance with G G O 822 of 1875, and para 132 sec 10, Regulations for the Volunteer Forces in India, the undermentioned Commissioned Officers having been appointed Instructors to the G I P Railway Volunteers, are transferred to the Unattached List, from the dates specified :—

2nd Battalion 15th Foot—No 777 Serjt M Campbell and No 1077 Serjt J Dobson, 22nd Dec 1875.

1st Battalion 2nd Foot—No 1205 Serjt G Green, 28th Dec 1875; and No 971 Lance Serjt W Houghton, 7th January 1876.

2nd Battalion 7th Foot—No 7601 Serjt H Smith and No 1161 Serjt S Jones,—4th Jan 1876.

66th Foot—No 122 Serjt J Roberts and No 43 Serjt C Padwick, 11th Jan 1876.

82nd Foot—No 438 Serjt E Betheel and No 738 Serjt J Flanag.., 14th Jan 1876.

The following order are confirmed :—

Sind Frontier Force Order—Dated 10th June 1876, making the following arrangements :—

2nd Regt Sind Horse—Capt A M Horg, 2nd Squdn Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd in addition to his own duties; and Lt D G Mackenzie, 2nd Squdn Subn, to officiate as 3rd Squdn Officer, in addition to his own duties, vice Lt Loch, appointed offg 3rd Squdn Officer 1st Cavalry.

3rd Regt Sind Horse—Capt J E Gordon, 2nd Squdn Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd; Lt F J Maitland, 3rd Squdn Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squdn Officer, and Lt E D N Smith, 1st Squdn Subn, to officiate as 3rd Squdn Officer in addition to his own duties.

21st Regt N I (Marine Battalion)—Regt Order, dated 21st June 1876, directing Major G M Lyons, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command; and Capt J Beake, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Lt Col Thorp, or until further orders.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :—

19th Foot (2nd Battalion)—Capt E J Singleton, from 25th March 1876, to date of embarkation, on leave granted in G O C No 194 of 1876.

68th Foot—Major J Spratt, to remain in England, from 8th May to 8th June 1876, unless previously gazetted out.

83rd Foot—Lt H C Bond, to Mount Aboo, from date of depture, for twenty days, on medical certificate.

105th Foot—Major H Lock, to remain in England, from 11th May to 15th Nov 1876, on medical certificate.

Staff Corps—Lt-Col C O Lord, Wing Officer, 13th Regt N I, from 1st to 2nd Feb 1876, in extension to enable him to rejoin.

Maj J A Gayer, Wing Officer 19th N I, for three months from date of departure, on private affairs in India, under rule XXV of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Army Med Dept—Surg Maj R O Hayden, to remain in England, from 12th May to 11th Aug 1876, on medical certificate.

Surg Maj J Greig, attached 66th Foot, to Bombay, from date of departure, for 30 days, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, June 21.)

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

Mr Thomas Durant Beighton, an Offg Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, is appointed to act temporarily as Dist and Sessions Judge of Hooghly.

Mr C F Kerton Allen, Barrister-at-law, Lecturer on English Law in the Presidency College, is appointed to act temporarily, in addition to his own duties, as a Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court.

Mr W H M Gun, Offg Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, in charge of the Jajpore division of the Cuttack Dist, is transferred to the Sadder Station of that Dist.

Capt C H Garbett, Asst Comr, Loharduzga, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, under Sec 18 (b) of the Civil Leave Code, to enable him to rejoin his appointment on his return from furlough.

Dr J Anderson is appointed to be a Member of the Committee for the management of the Zoological Gardeh at Ajipore.

Mr P D Dickens, Mag of Police, Calcutta, is allowed leave for three months, under Sec 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 27th inst.

Mr E J Trevelyan, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to act as a Mag of Police, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Mr P D Dickens, or until further orders.

Mr Charles Graham, Asst Supt of Police, Shahabad, is allowed leave for three months, under Sec 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr L E Fabre Tonnerre, Offg Asst Supt of Police, 24 Pergunnahs, is transferred to Shahabad.

Mr C P Crouch, Asst Supt of Police, is posted to the Sudder Station of the 24 Pergunnahs, but will continue to act for the present as Dist Supt of Police, Tipperah.

Mr C S Arney is appointed to be an Inspector of Police in the second grade in the Howrah Municipality.

Mr Francis Thomas Platts, Dist Supt of Police, Maldah, is allowed leave for three months, from the 15th July next, under Sec 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr W Griffiths, M.A, Offg Principal of the Hooghly College, is appointed to be a Member of, and Secy to, the Hooghly Madrissa Committee, vice Mr R Thwaites, deceased.

Mr W T Ryves, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Behar, is allowed leave for two months, under Sec 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr W Cracroft, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Benares, is allowed leave for one month and twenty days, under Sec 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 3rd inst.

Mr P S Ross is appointed to act as an Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Benares, during the absence, on leave, of Mr Cracroft, or until further orders.

HIGH COURT.—26TH JUNE.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

170-75—Prescot and Winter—Dayabhoy Tribhowandass vs Hajrabai widow and others—Fletcher and Smith—Part heard.
129-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank, Ld vs Rustomjee Cowasjee Soortee.—Prescot and Winter.
177-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Limited vs Pardoonjee Cawasjee Mody—Mirza H Khan.
100-76—M M Munshi—Hurrisingjee Dewjee vs Kooverjee Canjee and others—Shamrao Pandoorung.
104-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dhurumsey Dewchund vs Hajee Oosman Hajee Chotaney—Macfarlane and Pollock.
121-76—J G Cama—Vasjee Prodeah vs Rama Colia.
134-76—Prescot and Winter—Bomanjee Kavasjee vs Burjorjee Dorabjee Burjorjee—Mo ee and B.
135-76—Fletcher and Smith—Lowrojee Pallonjee vs Henry Moses and others—Inverarity, Lynch and Green.
160-76—C Smale—Merwanjee Dhunjibhoy vs Mulchund Ruttonsey and another—H Bicknell.
165-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dattabhai Vaiquin vs Juggonnath Narayen—Remington, Hore and Langley.
182-76—P Kavasjee—Mahomedkhan Attakhan vs Abdool Satar Hajee Mahomed—Crawford and Bayley.
187-76—Prescot and Winter—Surnaswateebai widow vs Bhai Bhaoo and another.
196-76—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Motiram Bhugoobhai vs Dhurrumsey Poonjibhoy—Fletcher and Smith.
213-76—J G Cama—Parvatibai widow vs Custoor Saila and other Persons and Parsi Cowasjee.
227 76—Janardhun and G—Dinshaw Framjee Wadia vs Hurishunker Bhaskerjee—In Person.
92-76—V Hurrychund—Luximbhai widow vs Ganesh Pandoo—Shamrao P.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

2-73—Macfarlane and Pollock—Shaik Mahomed A Latiff vs Mahomed bin Mahomed and Co—Lynch and Tobin—Part heard.
217-75—Remington, Hore and Langley—Navibai widow vs Mancooverbai widow—Shapoorjee and Thaeurdass.
257-75—Shapoorjee and Thaeurdass—Mithoor-dass Nurrotumdass vs Gokibai and another—Remington, Hore and Langley.
530-74—Tyabjee and Sayajee—Ayeshabebee, widow, vs Shaboodin Hajee Nusmoodeen—Prescot and Winter.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GARTH.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

87-76—Fletcher and Smith—Joseph A Shepherd vs The Trustees of the Port of Bombay—Hearn and Cleveland—Part heard.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BARKER—June 18th, at Kaladgi, S. M. C., the wife of F. C Barker, M. D., Acting Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.
BLATHWAYT—June 22nd, at Mandvagar, the wife of Charles G. Blathwayt, Bo. C. S., of a son.
MONAHAN—June 24th, at the Esplanade, the wife of A. C. Monahan, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ATKINSON—June 11th, at "Bonny Moon Villa," Simla, the wife of Mr. C. J. E. Atkinson, of a daughter.
BOND—June 21st, at Allahabad, the wife of Lt. Bond, of a daughter.
HASTINGS—June 15th, at Shahi Badin, the wife of Captain F. E. Hastings, 2nd Punjab Infantry, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PUGET—WISDOM—June 20th, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev. W. D Cowley, D. D., Lieut nant Colonel Gr nville William Puget, H. M's 34th Regiment, to Mary Lewin, second daughter of the late Thomas Howard Wisdom, of Black Rock, County Dublin.

DAVID—June 19th, at North Black Town, Madras, Mary Harriett, the beloved daughter of Mr. S. David, aged 14 years, 5 months, and 3 days.
JACKSON—June 17th, at Cawnpore, the infant son of Rev. and Mr. H. Jackson.
MORRISON—June 19th, at Nowgong, Bundlecund, after a long and most painful illness, Mary, the beloved wife of Assistant Apothecary James A. Morrison, aged 22 years.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1876.

LORD SANDHURST, better known to Anglo-Indians as Sir William Mansfield, is another of those well known men who, after having done good service to the State, have passed over to the majority. Elsewhere we give a brief notice of his career chiefly extracted from *Men of the Time*. He was undoubtedly a brave and clever soldier, and the rewards that were heaped upon him for his services were not ill-bestowed. He had his foibles, however, and old soldiers still laugh over the famous "Pickles" case, and wonder how Sir William Mansfield could have been so careless of his dignity as to have anything to do with it. An unfortunate Aide-de-Camp, who has since come to grief in the course of his speculative English career, was, among his other duties, entrusted with the management of a good deal of the Commander-in-Chief's domestic arrangements. His Excellency came to the conclusion that he was being defranded, and that among other things he was being made to pay a great deal too much for his pickles. So he forthwith "came down" on his Aide-de-Camp, who was tried by Court-Martial. The unfortunate Aide-de Camp, who ever afterwards was known as "Pickle Jarvis," was acquitted of the commission of any crime with regard to the oilmanstores of the Commander-in-Chief, but condemned on a minor charge of insubordination and cashiered. The subject was afterwards brought before Parliament, and Mr. Jarvis was permitted to receive the value of his commission. Lord Sandhurst was a younger brother of the Hon. Mr. Mansfield, who was lately the Senior Member of Council in the Bombay Government; and it may be said that he owed his success less to his military talents than to family influences, which procured him a Peerage in order to give him a seat in the House of Lords, and to the fact that he was a splendid natural orator. In the House of Lords, however, he was not very successful as a speaker, his impatient temper apparently disturbing his calmer judgment; but nevertheless there were a few ardent admirers of his who imagined that, after the Duke of Cambridge, he would be the next Commander-in-Chief of the English Army. But he has now sheathed his sword for ever, and whatever honours were intended for him will now become the gift of other men.

A BERAR paper has stated that the Resident at Hyderabad has recommended Mr. Shreeram Bhickajee Juttar to the Government of India for the vaccant Inspectorship in Berar. The Inspectorship referred to is the Educational Inspectorship, and the statement is probably true. It would appear as if the Government of India had decided on sacrificing the Berar Educational Department to demonstrate the inexpediency of the Secretary of State's new policy of promoting natives by a single leap to positions which are accessible to Europeans only by slow steps and years of patient labour. There is a good deal to say in favour of this resolution, if we are correct in supposing the Government to have determined upon it. In the first place, nothing but a practical experiment will show that fair play between Europeans and natives is the only policy that will succeed in the end. Then the Educational Department is the best that could be chosen for an experiment in which the odds may with perfect safety all be given to the native. For educational work is eminently adapted to the calibre of the native's mind. It produces no crises or emergencies to try those faculties in which he is weak. The break-down of an educational staff simply means throwing back the education of a few hundred boys, and is fraught with no serious consequences such as would follow if a military or administrative officer succumbed in the midst of his duties. Again, some sacrifice must be made to the experiment, and nowhere could a sacrifice be made more cheaply than in Berar. The province is so small that the annihilation of a department of its administration would be a matter, comparatively speaking, of trifling importance. All this may be said in favour of the measure which it seems clear the Government of India have resolved upon—viz., making the Educational Department of Berar a *native* Department, governed and managed by natives without any admixture of the European element.

Still, it is difficult to contemplate without regret the decline and fall of what is essentially an important Department, and one which was started ten years ago with a good deal of promise, and which has been successful beyond what could have been anticipated. We have been at the trouble to look up the history of the

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ILLNESS OF THE SULTAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 24TH JUNE.

The Sultan Midhat is reported unwell.

ARREST OF CIRCASSIANS.

Several Circassian arrests have been made as well as a seizure of arms in connection with the murder of the Ministers.

EGYPTIAN FINANCES.

LONDON, 24TH JUNE.

In a dispatch of Lord Derby to General Stanton, the British Consul-General at Cairo, dated 26th May, the former declines to nominate a Debt Commissioner to Egypt, alleging, as a reason the great increase of the Khedive's debt since the issue of Mr. Cave's report and the onerous conditions of its conversion.

OBITUARY.—Lord Sandhurst.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 23RD JUNE.

The Bombay Mails of the 2nd inst., via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 23RD JUNE, NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton....	53,000	bales.
Do. Amount forwarded.....	5,000	do.
Do. Week's Sales of Surats....	9,000	do.
Do. Amount forwarded.....	1,000	do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton..	58,000	do.
Do. do. Surats....	15,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton 1,028,000		do.
Do. do. Surats	120,000	do.
Do. do. Cotton in London..	51,250	do.

Surats during the week have been in fair demand supplies have been very moderate.

LONDON, 23RD JUNE.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera..... 4½d.

The Manchester Market has been very dull.

7 lbs. Shirtings ..... 6-3.

8½ lbs. do. ..... 7-1½.

40's Mule Twist ..... 0-10½.

3 per cent. Consols for account 94⅝

5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872.... 106¼

Bar Silver 51

Arrival.—Boadicea.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 24TH JUNE, 7-30 A.M.

French Mail Steamer AMEZON, from China, arrived.

GALLE, 25TH JUNE, 7-25 A.M.

French Steamer Hoogly, from Aden, arrived.

MADRAS, 25TH JUNE, 6-30 A.M.

H. M. S. Tenasserim, from Rangoon, in sight 5-30.

WEATHER REPORTS.—25TH JUNE.

(MADRAS TIME.)

CANNANORE, 5-10 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W., thermometer 78. Fall of rain 40 cents.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. by S., thermometer 83, barometer 30. Fall of rain 52 cents.

MANGALORE, 10-35 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind N. W. N. E., N. W., thermometer max. 80, min. 77. Fall of rain 68 cents.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy; showers at intervals, wind W. S. and S. W. in gusts. Fall of rain 12 cents.

GOSSEMOUCHES are beginning to think, and to say, that Lord Lytton does not like Simla, because he spends a portion of each week at Mtushobra, which is on the Thibet road. It is, however, improbable that a man with Lord Lytton's poetic tastes would dislike Simla; and it is still more improbable that he would desert it when the Government of India has just sanctioned an expenditure of ten lakhs of rupees upon its sanitary improvement. Lucky Simla! There are places upon the plains where the expenditure of even a lakh of rupees for the improvement of their sanitation would be a God-send; but, then, they are not so fortunate as to possess the admiration of the fashionable and well-to-do classes of Bengal. The other day we pointed out that the Local Funds Committee of Alibag had made out a good case for the sanction by Government of a considerable sum of money for the improvement of road communications, &c., but that in consequence of the persistent refusal of the Government of India to accord its sanction the Committee had felt it necessary to send a petition to Lord Salisbury. We fear that the amount of money swallowed up by Simla will deprive Alibag and a number of other places of their righteous share of improvement. All we hope is that the conscience of the Supreme Government is perfectly tranquil under the knowledge of the enormous sum of money it has sanctioned to be spent upon what Lord Salisbury has contemptuously called the Viceroy's shooting box.

THIS year there is a noticeable absence of the football performances at the Bandstand which for several successive years have afforded pleasure to the sight-seers of Bombay. At present there is no sign of any revival of the game, which appears doomed to fall into the state of being a pleasant reminiscence of Bombay life in the nineteenth century. We suppose that the serious number of accidents which took place last year and the previous year is the cause of the present position of football affairs; but that the absence of the sport is being noticed and regretted by many people there can be little doubt. Even the little English weekly, the *Indian Spectator*, which is wholly written by natives, contains the following lament on the subject:—"The monsoon is in full swing, but not monsoon sports as yet. Where are Lushington and the glorious Tennent and a host of warriors, whose exploits have served to swell the columns of the Bombay dailies? We are afraid the soft ease of the new Gymkhana building has enervated the zeal of the foot-ball heroes. And where are their Parsee imitators? Are we no more to see their little scrambles, and runs, and kicks, and falls?"

REFERRING to the *Pioneer's* assertion that the paper about the Simla story, as told by the *Englishman*, was stolen, the *Englishman* remarks as under:—"Beyond the expression of our opinion that the *Pioneer's* telegraphist, whoever he may be, is a very impertinent and slanderous person, the unworthy insinuation contained in this telegram demands no notice from us. For that insinuation the fact of the Viceroy's Minute having been stolen would, even had it been true, in itself have afforded no justification. We have good grounds, however, for stating that this person's facts are as untrue, as his inferences from them are unwarranted and libellous. The Minute referred to has not been stolen at all, but is secure in the Government archives at Simla, where the circumstances had been a common topic of conversation long before our comments on them appeared." We sympathise with the *Englishman*. In these latter days the *Pioneer* has become a kind of Taruffe that will allow nobody to publish important information but itself without scattering abroad melancholy howls about theft, murder, arson, or "flat burglary." Yet it is not so long ago that the *Pioneer* boldly justified its pilfering of official bits of news by making allusions to what it was pleased to call its "judicious profusion!"

THE Calcutta *Statesman* hears that Sir John Strachey is suffering from an attack of measles, so that his plans are at present uncertain. It is his intention to leave India at the end of July. The Viceroy has telegraphed to England for instructions concerning the vacant appointment, and it is supposed to lie between Mr. Clive Bayley and Mr. Inglis; with Sir George Couper as a possible nomination, though one which would not be popular in the N.-W. P. A rumour reaches us that Sir John's visit to England has less to do with his eyes than with certain expectations connected with the permanent Under-Secretaryship of State for India, which Sir Louis Mallet vacates immediately. This, however, is mere rumour, though, for Sir John's own sake, we should be glad to hear it had some truth in it.

H. M.'s 77TH REGIMENT in India will, we are told, shortly receive the honour of being nominated by Her Majesty "The Royal London Regiment."

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting on Thursday, reduced the rates of interest on discount one per cent. all round, and increased the rate of advance on Government securities one per cent.

WITH regard to official movements in the North West, we are told that Sir John Strachey will go home at the end of July. Mr. Alfred Lyall, agent to Governor General for Rajpootana, wants six months' leave, but he does not get that yet as the matter has been referred to the Secretary of State.

WE learn from a Madras paper that it is in contemplation to abolish the Coimbatore Khedahs, as the expenditure has much exceeded receipts during the time they have been in operation. The tame elephants employed there are to be sent back to the Mysore Kheddahs, where they can be much more remuneratively employed.

THE report of the Health Officer of the Port of Calcutta, which will be found in another column gives some startling accounts of the state of sanitary matters in the Port of Calcutta. Pure water is one of the requisites of the port notwithstanding Calcutta's waterworks, and during the past year several outbreaks of sickness on board vessels in the river have taken place.

SOME months ago the Punjab Government believed that a serious injury had been inflicted on the Afridis by cutting down their crops for them. A writer in the *Delhi Gazette* says that the Government sent out some troops to Fort Mackeson, but did more harm than good; for instance, they cut the crops belonging to the Afridis, and let what was cut remain in the fields: the consequence was that the Afridis came in the night and carried away all that was out, for which a native told me they were very thankful.

Mr. SAUNDERS, the Chief Commissioner, arrived at Mysore on Tuesday last, a little before 4 o'clock, under the usual salute of 13 guns, and met with a cordial reception from all classes of the community. He made a grand ceremonial State visit to the Maharaja at noon on the 21st instant of an hour's duration. It is not yet known, says the *Madras Mail*, whether affairs have been satisfactorily settled with regard to the Rances and the guardianship of His Highness, matters which were the chief objects of the visit.

A TELEGRAM to the *Madras Mail* from Secunderabad June 22 states that Major Godwin, of the Second Battalion, 16th Regiment, shot himself last night. No reason is discoverable for the fatal act. He had lately been suffering from fever. Major Cecil Godwin, of the 16th (Bedfordshire) Regiment of Foot, entered the army on the 26th of March 1858, and was promoted to Lieutenant on the 30th of September in the following year, obtained his Captaincy on the 29th of December 1865, and was made Major on the 30th of October 1874.

Indian Public Opinion learns from Delhi that the Khuttree case, which created so much local excitement there, has been at last decided by the Deputy Commissioner, who has ordered the girl to be made over to her father on his furnishing security to the amount of Rs. 5,000 that she shall not be removed from Delhi, or her status in any way changed, pending the result of an appeal which the other side have not filed as yet, but say they mean to file. The Maharajah of Burdwan is therefore victorious and very much pleased, and the orthodox Hindu party is wroth.

IT appears from the accounts of the trade and navigation of British India for the month of April last, as compared with the corresponding months of last year, that the total value of imports, excluding treasure, was Rs. 3,04,15,711, as against Rs. 31,44,983, and that of exports Rs. 5,62,51,334, as against Rs. 6,71,58,603. The amount of treasure imported was Rs. 96,33,538, as against Rs. 38,11,599, and of treasure exported Rs. 17,24,716, as against Rs. 6,35,910. The amount of import duty collected was Rs. 26,09,184, as against Rs. 27,75,499, and of export duty Rs. 6,35,291, as against Rs. 11,20,441.

THE sixteenth annual general meeting of the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Co. was held on the 11th May, when it was resolved that a dividend of 5 per cent., making, with the interim dividend of 2½ per cent. paid in July last, a dividend of 7½ per cent. for year ending 31st December 1875. When the Manager, Mr. C. Maynard, took charge of the mines four years ago, he had a debt of Rs. 8,000, as the Colliery had been working at a dead loss for 12 previous years. During the last four years the Colliery has paid its working expenses, a 60 H. P. engine, 3 boilers, &c., have been paid for from the earnings; and the Company has been able to declare a dividend of 7½ per cent. for the last year.

WE regret to hear of the very sickly state of the 2nd Battalion 25th K. O. B. at Fyzabad. This regiment landed from England last November, and ever since its arrival at Fyzabad, usually regarded as a most healthy place, it has suffered severely. First, there were several cases of cholera. Then typhoid fever showed itself, and deaths from heat apoplexy were not uncommon. Now it is stated by the *Pioneer*, there are nearly a hundred men in hospital, most of them suffering from fever. It was remarked on the regiment landing what a number of boys were to be seen in the ranks, and this is no doubt the cause of much of the sickness.

A SEAMAN of the British ship Beecroft, now lying off Madras, was charged before the Magistrate on Wednesday last with assaulting the Deputy Master Attendant, Captain J. B. Crowther. The man, Frederick Holland, went to Mr. Crowther's office on the 8th June, and owing to his insolent manner and being also under the influence of drink, Captain Crowther refused to listen to him till, as he told him, [illegible] sober. The man said he was sober, and then without saying another word struck Captain Crowther over the right eye, causing a serious wound from which the blood flowed freely. The man was sentenced by the Magistrate to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE Lahore paper tells us that there is every prospect of the Indus Valley Railway being open for traffic from Mooltan to Kotri by the end of 1877. The only work which will not be completed by that time will be the Indus bridge at Sukkur; but arrangements will be made for ferrying passengers across the Sukkur pass. The progress made upon this line during the past year has been most satisfactory and great credit is due to the engineering staff in charge of its construction. The work done at the Sutlej bridge during the past season has been most surprisingly rapid and reflects great credit on Mr. Galway, to whose exertion the great progress which has been made is due.

THE Prince of Arcot has had the credit of inducing the Mahomedans to offer up prayers for the late Sultan of Turkey and to welcome the new, but a correspondent writes to a Madras paper to say that the prayers that were offered up on Friday last in the several mosques at Triplicane, Mylapore, and Black Town for the late Sultan of Turkey were not the result of any instructions from His Highness the Prince of Arcot. No order for the prayers was necessary; the Mahomedans, in accordance with the tenets of their faith, recognising it as a duty incumbent on them to follow the example set them by their brethren in Bombay and Hyderabad, and to show every mark of respect to one who, being the Defender of the Faith of Islam and ruler of Mecca and Medina, was regarded as the head of the orthodox Mahomedan community throughout the world. The members of the Mussulman community do not intend to forward a "Shydee namah" to the Turkish Consul at Bombay to be sent by him to the new Sultan of Turkey.

SOME body in India claims to be the Duke of Normandy and a relative of Lord Lytton. The *Star of India*, published at Ajmere, writes:—"A place called Hursa, a patrol station of the Customs' Department, near Jeypore, has lately been thrown into a state of excitement by the appearance of a wandering lunatic, name unknown. The unfortunate is described as of gentlemanly or rather aristocratic appearance, handsome, about 40 years of age, average height and well dressed, though travel-stained. He said that he was the Duke of Normandy and being closely related by marriage to Lord Lytton, that distinguished nobleman sought to take his life, by reason of which, he was making his escape into native territory. One of the Customs' officers at Hursa invited him to his house, placed a substantial meal before him and, while he was doing justice to it, telegraphed to the Deputy Commissioner. An escort was sent immediately and the unfortunate Duke was taken into Jeypore and placed in mild durance where he now remains pending enquiries as to his friends and his belongings."

THERE is reason to fear that on the Western Coast, the Wynaad, and the Neilgherries, the South-West monsoon has so far proved light and inadequate. We read in the *Madras Mail* that the "burst" was delayed at least a fortnight, and the rainfall since that event has been ominously meagre as compared with the fall of former years. As the rainfall last year was much below the average, anxiety is caused by the partial failure of the present monsoon; and, as an inevitable consequence of abnormal weather, the health of the public is suffering. At Vythery there is a great deal of sickness among the coffee-coolies and other natives; and the mortality among the Badagers of the Neilgherries and native residents at Ootacamund, Coonoor, and Wellington is said to be exceptionally high. These facts have attracted the notice of the Government. Dr. Cleveland, of the Indian Medical Service, has been ordered to visit all the Badager villages and other places, such as Kullar, Burliar, Kulhutty, Missnaconic, Vythery, &c. He has begun with Kaity—the head-quarters of the German Mission. The soldiers at Wellington have also been more than usually sickly. The hospital is full of cases of a sort of sunstroke and fever.

Native Opinion publishes the following:—"Salt has again risen at Ratnagiri to double its former price, being now sold at 4 ans. *a Paili*; and we fear it will rise still higher. We also learn that the salt authorities have issued stringent orders, contrary, we believe, to the provisions of the new Salt Act, prohibiting the poor fishermen of that district from using salt-earth to preserve their fish. The unfortunate fishermen finding that they could not afford to pay dearly to preserve their fish for a commodity which is but a common necessary of life used to take their fish for the purpose of salting to the territory of Goa, where, thanks to the truly enlightened policy of the Portuguese Government which at least in one respect has put to shame the so-called first civilized Government in the world, salt is had as much for a pie as is sold for two annas under the benign rule of the British Government. But the salt officials have met them by levying an enormous duty on salt fish brought by fishermen from Goa, so that they have found it more than unprofitable to take their fish to Goa for salting them and are now starving in their miserable huts for want of profitable means of living. If we are not mistaken the order of the Salt Department prohibiting the use of salt-earth was a year or two ago brought to the notice of the Collector, who pleaded the fishermen's cause and the order was cancelled. The same complaint is now heard from Ratnagiri. Does the Salt Department happen to possess greater influence with the Government than officers of the other departments?"

A DUST STORM is almost unknown in Bombay but it is a frequent visitor in the Punjab, at this time of the year. The Lahore paper contains the following account of one which recently visited that city, causing darkness that might be felt apparently:—"Almost all Lahore was caught in a dust storm such as rarely visits the capital of the Punjab on Friday evening (16th), and consequently were accurate reports of each person's experiences collected, a compilation rich in the most amusing and yet exciting adventure would be the result. It being the day for croquet and badminton on the grounds of the station Badminton and Croquet Club, all the *elite* of the station had collected at the Lawrence Hall gardens, where they tried to forget the heat and chase away the *ennui* which is one of the accompaniments of a Punjab hot whether by lazily knocking about croquet balls or getting in to a fearful state of perspiration at badminton and were leisurely driving home to dinner, sighing for rain and speculating upon the import of that thick black cloud darkening the Western sky. Some predicted a dust storm, others laughed this idea to scorn, while others again saw in that threatening sky prospects of that wished for rain which is to be the forerunner of another delightful peoples' *fête*. Before long, however, the *real* meaning of the atmospheric phenomenon became too unpleasantly apparent. There were one or two gusts of wind, then a little dust then all was darkness, thick darkness. Progress became impossible, buggy and carriage lamps refused to be lighted, and people saw no help for it, but to grin and bear it. Some left their carriage to get under shelter if possible on foot; but even they were unable to proceed, and gladly took shelter behind a friendly tree or held on to it as a land mark, the only one they were likely for some time to find. Patience and perseverance and a full match box enabled some to light their lamps and to grope their way home, but the majority of those caught in the sand-storm were obliged to weather it out. Since then Friday's storm has been the all engrossing topic of conversation, and every evening since the faintest sign of a black cloud in the sky has been the signal for a general stampede towards their bungalows of those who every evening drive out on air eating thoughts intent."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 23rd June 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	29·730
Temperature of the Air	82·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·1
Dew Point	76·6
Relative humidity of Air	·823
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloud=10)	6·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	87·0
Minimum, do. do.	80·0
General Direction of wind	.....WSW, SW, WSW, W, WSW SW, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	293 miles.
Fall of Rain	0·31 inches.
Total fall during month	11·79 "
" " " year	11·80 "
Additional fall up to 10 a.m. of the 24th	0·03 "

BOMBAY.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Two cart-drivers, named Suckoojee Krishnajee and Narayen Balla, were on Saturday fined Rs. 5 each, by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for cruelly torturing their bullocks, charged at the instance of Mr. R. Nutty, an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

HIGH COURT.—Mr. Justice Green sat at the High Court at 3 p.m. on Saturday last to hear the concluding address on behalf of the plaintiff in the suit for damages filed against the Port Trustees of Bombay. His Lordship was engaged in the early part of the day in reading up the cases committed for trial at the third Criminal Sessions, at which his Lordship presides.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A Mahomedan cart-driver, named Noorbhoy Godun, on Friday last, whilst at the Boree Bunder railway station with his cart laden with bags of grain, suddenly was attacked with a fainting fit and fell off his cart, and in the course of half an hour after expired. A Coroner's inquest was held soon after on view of the body of the deceased, when upon the evidence adduced a verdict of death from heart disease was recorded.

THE FATAL OCCURRENCE.—On Saturday, at the Girgaum Police Court, this case was resumed before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, in which a Mahomedan, named Shaik Ahmed Shaik Goolab, stands charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death of Mooktee, woman. It will be remembered that the above charge was instituted by the husband of the deceased woman, Mooktee, named Fakeer Abbajee. Upon the Coroner's verdict at the inquest held on view of the body of the deceased, the circumstances of which appears in our issue of the 22nd ultimo, the Magistrate, after taking the evidence of the Coroner's Surgeon, Dr. Sidney Smith, and other medical evidence attending the matter, formally committed the prisoner to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

THE STRANGE STORY OR ABSTMENT OF FORGERY.—This case on being resumed on Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, in which Chintamon Gungadhur Josey and Dorabjee Hormusjee Mehta stand charge with abetment of forgery, at the instance of Mr. Henry Stead, agent and attorney in Bombay of the official liquidators of the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank (Limited) in respect of a certain declaration purporting to have been made by Dosabhoy Bomonjee and bearing his signature is a forgery. Mr. Lynch (of Messrs. Lynch and Tobin) appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Bomonjee Perozeshaw, appeared on behalf of the second defendant, Dorabjee Hormusjee Mehta. The first defendant Chintamon Gungadhur Josey, against whom a warrant was issued for his arrest on the last occasion, was not present. Mr. Lynch renewed his application as to the second defendant to withdraw the charge against him. His Worship acceded to the request and accordingly the second defendant, Dorabjee Hormusjee Mehta, was discharged, and the case was then adjourned *sine die* pending the arrest of the first defendant, Chintamon Gungadhur Josey.

ARRIVAL OF THE S.S. INDIA.

THE following is the list of passengers per Anchor Line s.s. India, Captain Read, from Liverpool, 29th May, arrived on Saturday last:—

Mrs A McGill
Miss Ethel McGill
Master H McGill and ayah
Miss S J Higby
Mr and Mrs H Ballantine
Master H Ballantine
Master Wm Ballantine, infant, and ayah
Major Hunter
Mr Morphew.

THE OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA AT GOLWOD.

(From Native Opinion.)

THE Acting Collector of Tanna, Mr. A. C. Jervoise' having enquired into the case, has written to the *Gazette* that there were only 25 deaths in three days instead of 100, and that in a village consisting of 850 and not 200 souls. Mr. Jervoise says that "the disease is dying out," and that there will not be "much pecuniary distress on account of the outbreak." According to the Collector there were nearly 50 deaths in Golwood up to the 19th instant. Though the *Gazette's* account of the Golwood distress has turned out to be an exaggeration, still 50 deaths in a population of 850, even in the course of a fortnight, is very appalling. We cannot imagine, without a shudder of horror passing over us, cholera doing havoc in this city in the above proportion in two weeks. If the *Gazette* had not drawn attention to the breaking out of cholera at Golwood, we do not think the poor villagers would have got medical aid so promptly as they have.

(From the Indian Spectator.)

SINCE our last issue the epidemic has somewhat abated at Golwood, and the Collector of Tanna writes to the *Bombay Gazette* that no need of money for distribution among the villagers is felt. Perhaps it is too good to be true, but we think the Bombay Government now feels ashamed of the supineness which allowed the epidemic to range undisturbed in the village for almost five days, and thinks the Bombay public should be relieved of the burden of supporting destitute people of places like Ahmedabad and Golwood. If this is a correct explanation of the Collector's strange letter to the *Bombay Gazette*, we congratulate the Bombay Government on its repentent mood. It is never too late to mend is a proverb the Government may well appreciate. But we hope, it is too simple enough to believe that the inspired letter of Mr. Moore, the Collector, can blind the public to the extent of the calamity. Thanks to the *Bombay Gazette*, every citizen of Bombay is aware that over two hundred of the victims are dead, and that the condition of the survivors is so destitute that the insignificant sum in the *Bombay Gazette* Office is insufficient to meet it. We have received the following additional sum towards the fund:—A Zoroastrian, Rs. 10.

THE SUIT FOR DAMAGES AGAINST THE PORT TRUSTEES.

J. A. SHEPHERD VS. THE PORT TRUSTEES OF BOMBAY.

THE suit brought by Mr. J. A. Shepherd against the Port Trustees to recover Rs. 20,000 for damages sustained by reason of the publication of two resolutions passed by the defendants derogatory of the plaintiff's character as a mail contractor, &c., was called on Saturday afternoon last before Mr. Justice Green at the High Court. Mr. Gill and Mr. C. Turner, instructed by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, appeared for the plaintiff. The Advocate General, with Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Gill, in resuming his address on behalf of the plaintiff, adverted again to the question of malice, saying that, as far as malice went, although words used on the spur of the moment and in the heat of an altercation might be deemed to be privileged by the occasion, yet when a party deliberately sat down to publish a libel after the occasion had passed away, he was certainly answerable for it.

The Judge said none of the witnesses had said that, in framing the resolution, there was any intention to call Mr. Shepherd an unfair dealer. It was a very different thing to say a man is an unfair dealer from saying that he had dealt unfairly in a particular instance.

Mr. Gill quoted from the evidence of Captain Henry and the opening speech of the Advocate-General to show that the words therein used were even stronger than the inuendo and pointed to the irresistible inference that Mr. Shepherd was an unfair dealer.

The Judge said that referred to a particular instance.

Mr. Gill said that, far from limiting the inuendo to a particular instance, the Trustees in their resolution said all future transactions were to be avoided, if possible. Captain Robinson, again, used equally strong language in characterising the plaintiff's conduct as unfair. It must be said that the resolution was passed wantonly and adhered to obstinately. There was distinct evidence from the witnesses produced by the defendants themselves to show in what spirit it was the Trustees commented upon plaintiff's conduct. The resolution sent to Mr. Shepherd bore evidence of malice on the part of the defendants.

The Judge said it was a great mistake the plaintiff made in not asking the Trustees there and then to expunge the resolution instead of asking what they meant by it.

Mr. Gill said it was rather hard to expect a man when he received a blow to ask what was meant by it. That this was a blow to Mr. Shepherd there could be no doubt; for even General Ballard said that, in sending the resolution, he thought it would cause pain to the plaintiff. On the question of damages, the learned counsel said the conduct of the defendants since the resolution was passed had not been such as to entitle them to a mitigation of damages. The plaintiff did not ask for vindictive damages; he did not want to put one single shilling into his pocket; and he simply wanted to clear his character from the aspersions which the defendants had most unfairly cast upon it. He would have accepted an apology at the very outset; but there was nothing conciliatory in the defendant's conduct. The learned counsel said the plaintiff was in any event entitled to such a decree as would cover his costs—costs which were enormous—and which he believed would come to about Rs. 1,000 a day. To say nothing of the time lost by the plaintiff, and the trouble and anxiety caused to him, it was on the correspondence that he was prevented from going home, as was his intention before this suit sprung up. As to the continued publication of the libel by its being retained on the record, the learned counsel suggested the Court had the power to order the Trustees to pass some other resolution which would destroy the injurious effect of the resolutions complained of. (Cites English cases in point.) The learned counsel maintained that nothing in the conduct of the plaintiff had been proved by the defendants to justify the inuendo; and that therefore the plea of justification utterly failed. Mr. Gill concluded a very able address after commenting at length upon the evidence called for the defendants.

The Advocate General spoke briefly on the legal effect of the new cases cited by Mr. Gill.

The hearing of the case, which had lasted about three days, concluded here; and his Lordship said he would give judgment this (Monday) morning.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Friday, June 23.....	0 30	0 19	0 31
Saturday, June 24.....	0 22	0 0	0 3
Previously registered	10 24	11 13	11 49
Total up to date...	10 76	11 32	11 83

THE RAILWAY POLICE.

Bombay Castle, 3rd June 1876.

Transfer from the Public Works Department, Railway, No. 306, dated 29th March 1876—Of copy of the Annual Police Report on the working of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police for the year 1875.

Letter from the Acting Commissioner of Police, S. D., No. 559, dated 5th April 1876, submits with his remarks, the Annual Report on the Police of the G. I. P. Railway for the year 1875.

Letter from the Commissioner of Police, N. D., No. 676, dated 14th April 1876, submits his observations on the above reports.

RESOLUTION.

STRENGTH AND COST OF THE POLICE.

The common heading of columns 2—10 of Statement E. is "Sanctioned Strength of Police Force" and those columns should therefore show the full numbers sanctioned. These numbers, however, are found in the Statement E. accompanying both the Reports to be the same as those given in columns 28 and 29, though at least in one case, the B. B. & C. I. Railway Report there are some vacancies which should cause a difference. It is presumed that the numbers given in columns 28 and 29 are those of the last day of the year. If at any time of the year under report the numbers were different this should be noted in the Report. The sanctioned strength of the G. I. P. Railway Police is entered at 84 officers and 495 men. In the Report for the previous year it was set down as 87 officers and 499 men. No explanation is given of the difference. The cost of the force for the year was Rs. 1,22,647. This is an increase of Rs. 4,252 over that of the previous year, but, as Captain Babington has explained, a sum of Rs. 4,340 belongs properly to the charges of the year succeeding that under report, and a further sum of Rs. 2,227 is a charge for stores drawn from the Railway Company Store-keeper: such charges, though they have actually been incurred, have not hitherto been included in the return accompanying the Report. If these two sums be deducted, the account for the year shows a saving of Rs. 2,315 as compared with the previous years. But no explanation is given of the causes of this result.

2. The sanctioned strength of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police is 50 officers and 330 men. There were only two vacancies at the end of the year, but it does not appear how the strength of the force was maintained throughout the year. The total cost of this body of Police for 1875 was Rs. 74,848, which is greater by Rs. 2,832 than that of the previous year. The increase is attributed to the employment of some extra men at the turnstiles in Bombay and at the Sabarmati bridge works, also "to the vacancies having all been filled up soon after the monsoon" and to the purchase of over-coats and badges for the men.

3. The G. I. P. Railway Police force is under a military officer as Superintendent, and among the subordinate officers are three Europeans and three Eurasians.

4. In the B. B. & C. I. Railway force there is no European besides the Superintendent and there is only one Eurasian.

5. In both forces rather more than half the whole number of officers and men consists of Hindus of various castes other than the high castes. For the rest on the G. I. P. line about 34 per cent. and on the B. B. & C. I. about 29 per cent. are Musalmans. On the G. I. P. about 9 per cent. and on the B. B. & C. I. about 5 per cent. are Brahmans. Besides, on the B. B. & C. I. Railway about 5 per cent. are Rajputs. Comparing these figures with those of 1874 the only point calling for notice is the diminution in the number of Musalmans, especially on the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

DISCIPLINE.

6. Captain Babington reports favourably of the conduct of the Inspectors under him, and the discipline of G. I. P. Railway Police force appears from Statement F. to have improved most satisfactorily. Only five members, including one officer, of the force were convicted and punished this year, while in 1874 the number was fourteen, including two officers. Again, only one officer and ten men were dismissed this year in place of three officers and twenty-three men the year before. So also the number of cases of departmental punishment has fallen from 97 in the previous year to 48 in the year under review. The number of the Police who can read and write shows improvement too, but the number under instruction was smaller than in the previous year. That the instances of resignation without pension or gratuity have increased is unsatisfactory, but the total number (17) is not large. Two men deserted this year and three the previous year. The number of deaths has risen from 6 to 16. But the latter number may prove to be quite exceptional, but if the rate of mortality continues high the greatest attention should be given to ascertain the cause.

7. The diagnosis of the Assistant Surgeon, B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's force shows no advance upon the previous year. The number of men fined was fewer, but that appears to have been due to a change of system in punishing and not to amelioration of conduct. The number of men convicted by Magistrates was eleven, or one more than in 1874, but the number dismissed was thirty-four or two more than in 1874. But it is satisfactory to note that there have been fewer officers among the culprits discovered this year. Only ten men retired without gratuity. There were twelve such resignations in 1874. Again, there were no desertions this year. There was one in 1874. Only five members of the force died within the year. The number of the Police who can read and write and the number under instruction both show progress. Commenting on the latter, Mr. Cameron can speak so well of the principal officers under him, especially Messrs. Manekshа and Nauroji.

CRIME AND CONVICTIONS.

8. On the G. I. P. Railway there has been an increase of crime. The number of cognizable crimes committed has risen from 204 to 236, and the Police have obtained convictions in absolutely the same or relatively a much smaller number of instances. The percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained was 63 in 1874 and only 53 in 1875. The increase has been chiefly in the offences of grievous hurt and ordinary thefts. The increase from one to sixteen in the number of offences voluntarily causing grievous hurt is very remarkable, and some explanation should have been given to the character of these cases. There have been fewer cases of non-cognizable crime than in 1874. Notwithstanding the increase in the number of offences, fewer persons were arrested in 1875 than in 1874. Of the prisoners brought to trial in the two years the same proportion, namely, 61 per cent., were convicted. To summarise, there was an increase of crime, the Police were less successful in detecting it, but showed equal discrimination in making arrests.

9. Upon the B. B. & C. I. Railway also there has been a serious increase of crime, the number of cognizable offences in 1875 having been more than sixty per cent. greater than the number in 1874. At the same time there have been fewer non-cognizable offences. The increase has been chiefly in ordinary thefts. Serious offences against the person also have been more numerous. In this regrettable state of things it is some relief to find that the Police have been unusually successful in detecting crime. The percentage of cases in which they have obtained convictions has risen from 62 to 67. The percentage of persons convicted of those arrested is 67, which is the same as in 1874. Thus on this line there was an increase of crime, greater success in detecting it and equal discrimination in making arrests.

10. Comparing the results exhibited by the two forces the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police appear to be both more successful in detecting crime and to exercise more discretion in arresting suspected persons.

11. It is necessary here to notice that the percentages noted above differ in many instances from those shown in the statements accompanying the Reports. One reason of this is that to determine the ratio of the number of cases in which conviction has been obtained to the number in which it has not been obtained or the proportion of persons arrested that have been convicted, it is necessary to include cases or persons standing over from the previous year and to exclude cases or persons undisposed of at the end of the year; and this has not always been done by the Superintendents. There are, however, other discrepancies that cannot be so explained; for instance, the result obtained by Mr. Cameron in his Statement B, where he enters the percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained as 90·7—the total number of cases having been 169, out of which convictions were obtained in 113, which gives a percentage of not quite 67.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.

12. On the G. I. P. Railway the value of the property stolen during the year was estimated at Rs. 66,509, but this included a box of stamped paper of the nominal value of Rs. 57,081, but of a kind not now in use. Omitting this item, the value of the property stolen is Rs. 9,428. In the previous year it was nearly double that value, namely, Rs. 18,530. The proportion recovered was 59 per cent. In 1874 63 per cent. was recovered, but the percentage has usually been less than it is this year. With reference to Captain Babington's remarks about entering the value of stolen property in the case of the offence of receiving stolen property, Government concur in the opinion expressed thereon by the Inspector in letter forwarding the Report. Where the value of any stolen property has been entered against the offence of theft it should of course not be entered again against the offence of receiving (and the greatest care should be taken about this), but when it has not been already entered it should appear opposite the offence of receiving.

13. On the B. B. & C. I. Railway property to the value of Rs. 6,470 was stolen, which is four times as much as in 1874. Nor is the proportion recovered nearly so good as in previous years. But the 77 per cent. of 1874 was exceptional, and the 61 per cent. shown this year is the same as that of 1873. Considering the great disadvantages in detection incident to thefts on railways, this may be regarded as a fair result.

ACCIDENTS AND OBSTRUCTIONS.

14. On the G. I. P. Railway, which is 622 miles in length, there were 29 accidents to trains within the year, and on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, which is 450 miles in length, there were 41 accidents. On the G. I. P. Railway 31 persons were killed and 39 injured, on the B. B. & C. I. 14 were killed and 14 injured.

15. There were ten instances on the G. I. P. Railway of stones or other obstructions being found placed on the line, but in only four of these did it clearly appear that there was a deliberate intention to cause an accident. In two cases the culprits were convicted.

16. Mr. Cameron reports only four instances of obstructions being placed on the B. B. and C. I. line; only one of them appears to have been serious, and it is gratifying to learn that in that case the culprits were convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

17. The Advocate General's opinion should be obtained upon the question raised by Mr. Oliphant as to the right of a Railway Company to appropriate unclaimed property found upon their premises.

18. In conclusion, Government have the pleasure of expressing their satisfaction at the way Captain Babington and Mr. Cameron and the officers and men under them have performed their duties during the year. Those duties were specially arduous on the occasion of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to Bombay. So many special trains were engaged to carry Native Princes and Chiefs to and from the Presidency town, the general traffic of the railways was so much increased and the town was so much more crowded than usual that the labour of keeping order and preventing accidents at the numerous level crossings on the two lines of railway in the city itself was greatly enhanced. That under such circumstances the duties of the Railway Police were so well performed and life and property so well protected is a fact deserving special mention.

19. Before acceding to the proposal in the concluding paragraph of Mr. Ashburner's letter No. 676 of 1876 for the separation of the District and Railway Police forces on the B. B. & C. I. Railway as has been done on the G. I. P. Railway, Government desire an expression of the opinion of the Agent of the former Railway on the subject.

G. O. WHITWORTH,
Acting Under Secretary to

rare. There are of course great atmospheric changes and violent storms of thunder and lightning, and a wind called the "along shore" wind comes down unpleasantly from India, divested of every particle of its original coolness, and warms up March and the latter end of April into the decent semblance of a hot season. But what with sea breezes and a rainfall of less-than a hundred inches in the year, the thermometer in the plains appears to have a range of six or eight or ten degrees, between 76 and 85, and gives a mean, in the twenty-four hours, of 75 or 76. Of course there are exceptions, as at Jaffna; and at Trincomalee the temperature more resembles that of the Madras Presidency. While at Newara Ellia, in the hills, the invalid may enjoy a climate equal in some respects to that of the Nilgiris or the Himalayas.

So much for the general aspect and conditions of the dependency which these two volumes describe. The author has several qualifications for the discharge of his task. He has resided a long time in the island, though, as we gather from some expressions, not within the last few years. He is entitled to the praise of great industry and research, and he has laid under contribution historians, travellers, classical authors, Portuguese and Dutchmen, geologists and naturalists, Sir E. Tennent and quaint old Captain Knox. Unluckily he has not arranged his voluminous materials to the best advantage. He seems to be nothing of a sportsman; he tells us little about the reforms of the executive administration, the progress of government, the repression of crime, or the education of the people. A sporting contemporary has pointed out several errors in his chapters on birds and reptiles, as well as the want of recent information on other topics. It is easy to pounce on several mistakes in Oriental terms and phrases, some of which may be misprints; but Sir E. Tennent is made responsible for the following original reading of a passage in the Æneid:—

Ægyptus et Indi,
Omnis Arabes vertebant tergo Sabei.

Pectis serica may very easily be a mistake for *vestis*, and *semmar* for *janco*, the sacrificial thread worn by Brahmans to this day. But Tumlook is not on the river Hoogly, but on one of its affluents. Hindoo mendicants are not in the habit of disporting themselves in the streets of London, though Mahommedans may sweep our crossings occasionally; and the liquid called *tari* corrupted into our "toddy," is in India usually obtained, not from the cocoa palm, but from the *tal* tree, or the *Borassus flabelliformis* of botany. However, in a work so crammed with facts and so full of the discoveries and conclusions of a host of writers, these errors might be easily condoned. The serious defect of the work is that it is a laboured compilation, and nothing more. We have too much of ancient disquisition and too little of recent observation and adventure. As a storehouse of opinions, and as a signpost showing the way to original sources, the work may be useful, but for a general view of the Singhalese dependency we much prefer the volumes of Sir E. Tennent, or the "Eleven Years" of Major Forbes. This is the more to be lamented because, in the inevitable progress of a Crown colony with natural resources not fully developed, there is always room, after the lapse of ten or twenty years, for a fresh work bringing down events to date. It may be very creditable to an officer of a local regiment that he should have spent his time in rummaging old libraries in preference to consuming tobacco and cursing the climate; but something beyond plodding diligence is requisite to produce a good standard work which shall either throw previous authors into the shade, or at least take rank on the shelves with them.

We must leave to our readers to select for themselves such topics of this "historical, physical, and statistical" work as they may fancy. The range is so wide from Buddhism to crustacea and molluscs, and from mediæval accounts to reptiles and botany, that every fancy can be indulged. We shall select three or four subjects characteristic of the island, which are not unskilfully handled. The pearl fishery, vaguely renowned even in the days of Pliny, is carried on principally at Aripo, on the west of the island, a little south of Manaar and Adam's Bridge. Few places, from the description, can be more dreary than the shore at this spot. A sandy beach, a few cocoa palms, some thorn bushes, and enormous mounds of shells which have accumulated for centuries, do not sound attractive or picturesque. From March to May this spot is thronged by some hundreds of thousands of people interested in the catch, and houses are hastily run up of mats and palm leaves, while boats of all sorts and sizes crowd the beach. The divers mainly come from the Malabar coast, and their operations begin at sunrise. The plunge to the bottom is facilitated by a stone weighing thirty pounds attached to a rope, in a loop of which the diver places his foot, and drops perpendicularly. As soon as he reaches the ground the stone is drawn up, and the process of filling a basket with shells commences. Experts remain under the water not quite sixty seconds, though the Government Inspector had known one man who could stay eighty-seven seconds. They can go down nine fathoms, but work has been done in thirteen. Danger from sharks is only apprehended, and not felt. A professional "shark charmer" is, however, always in attendance, who recites a formula, and supplies charms and amulets for the divers. The immunity from attack probably arises from the noise and disturbance of the waters by so many hundred boats. Some divers can bring up 3,000 or 4,000 shells a day, and earn nearly 4*l.* in eight days' work. Failures in the fishery are not uncommon. During the occupation of the Dutch, which lasted 140 years, sixty years were unproductive, and there were only four really good seasons. In our time there was a failure from 1820 to 1828, and another from 1837 to 1859. It is not very easy to estimate the financial return of this branch of the revenue, which is usually farmed out to a speculator. In 1814 seventy-six millions of shells were brought up; and in 1798 the farmer paid the Government 140,000*l.*, and realized about 50,000*l.* of profit. There is still some doubt, it would seem, whether the pearl itself is the result of disease, or of an "independent natural concretion." One naturalist ascribes the origin to parasites. Even greater uncertainty exists as to the possibility of facilitating the growth of pearls by systematic treatment. But we should say that there can be no doubt as to the careless and unscientific way in which the shells are buried in the sand, and the valuable part either extracted after decomposition or forcibly torn out. The stench, by the way, which arises from the putrefaction of such vast numbers of shell-fish is horrible, and yet Aripo is not converted into a huge hospital. The sea breezes and the short time of the fishery may perhaps account for this immunity from epidemics.

It is well known that we do not look to Ceylon alone for a supply of cinnamon. It has been cultivated in Java and Malacca; but some hold the opinion that cinnamon is really indigenous to Ceylon, or, if introduced there from some other country centuries back, it has been developed by a combination of climatic influences to an extent elsewhere unrivalled. Cinnamon gardens formed by the Dutch in the neighbourhood of Colombo were kept up by the colonial Government and were one of the sights of the island, until the year 1840, when the competition of Java, China, and some of the West Indian islands extinguished monopoly. These celebrated gardens were sold, neglected, and either turned to wilderness or displaced by villas. There are, however, some good plantations still at Negumbo, not many miles north of Colombo, and at Galle, where the growth of the plant and the curious process of peeling may be watched. Cinnamon requires shade and manure. The tree naturally would grow to twenty or thirty feet in height, but the larger branches are pruned in order to produce a crop of shoots. In the sixth season, when about five feet high, the bark may be peeled, but a good crop is not obtained till the ninth year. When the shoots are cut after heavy rains, they are tied in bundles till the sap ferments, and then the bark is skilfully removed. These operations are entrusted to a particular caste termed Chalias. The exquisite aroma of the bark soon vanishes, or is exhaled during a sea voyage. A kind of oil is also obtained from the leaves and bark, and the berries and young shoots used to give a substance called "Colombo wax," used by the Portuguese as candles for their altars. The only revenue derived by Government from this source consisted in the export duty, which was reduced many years ago from three shillings in the pound to one, and finally abolished. Cassia, which resembles the cinnamon plant, but is not found in Ceylon, competes with this product in the European market, though our author declares it to be more rough to the palate.

The account of coffee-planting is good as far as it goes, but more might have been made of such an unworked field. The sale of lands and the growth of coffee-plantations commenced in 1827 and culminated in 1845, when there came a crash. Protection was withdrawn; credit collapsed; and many estates were either sold for nothing or returned to their original jungle. We are told that two estates worth 10,000*l.* each were bought for 300*l.* and 500*l.*, and that ninety per cent. of the planters lost everything. But the lowering of the differential duties in 1845 was not the sole cause of these disasters. Some men did not understand how to manage natives, or entrusted their properties to dishonest or incompetent agents. Others selected places with a wrong aspect, and either too high or too low, and sometimes forgot that you must have land or water carriage to convey your produce to port. Some plantations were damaged by elephants, monkeys, and storms. Then labour was dear which added greatly to the cost of production, and coolies had to be imported from the Malabar coast, as the Singhalese from the low country or the Kandyans from the hills would not or could not work. We believe, however, that coffee-planting may now lead to independence, if not to absolute wealth; and for a young fellow who is hesitating between a steam tea and Australian sheep-farming we would suggest a visit to the Rambodde district. There and near Pusilava a planter's bungalow, 3,000 or 4,000 feet above the sea level, would give a cool climate, and (subject to the drawback of loneliness) pleasant occupation, health, and opportunities for sport.

The chapters on Buddhism do not differ much from other accounts of that remarkable religion. A more condensed account of a faith whose author inculcated some excellent moral precepts with the dreary prospect of final extinction may be found in the *Indian Wisdom* of Professor Monier Williams. We could have wished that the author of the work before us had given us his opinion of the practical effect of this creed on the morals and manners of the Singhalese. But though the last chapter contains several particulars as to the dress, physical appearance, amusements, and social customs of the races that people the islands, we have no attempt to show how far the precepts of Sakya Muni have been modified or abandoned in the practice of 2,400 years. An appendix gives some slight particulars of the Maldives, but the author never landed at those extraordinary coral formations. Any account of Ceylon would be incomplete without a notice of the aboriginal Veddahs. Sir E. Tennent and our author seem to have divided these jungly creatures into more sections than necessary. An excellent paper in the March number of the *Fortnightly Review* shows clearly that the tribe consists of only two divisions—the Kelo or Rock Veddahs and the Gan or Village Veddahs. The former are the pure type of the noble savage. They never smoke, or weep, or laugh; or chew betel, or, except in rare instances, use any shelter but rocks, trees and holes. They live in the forests of the North-Eastern provinces, and carry bows and arrows, and no other weapon than a small axe. They are adepts at killing wild animals with arrows, though not always proficient in shooting at a mark; and, besides roots, fish, and honey, they will eat deer, monkeys, and wild boars. The Village Veddahs submit to live in huts, and will occasionally employ themselves in fishing and making mats. Their intellectual faculties are on the lowest scale, and though they speak truth and are quiet, affectionate and submissive, some of them have given way to revengeful passions. Efforts are made to civilize them by some excellent missionaries, and we cannot avoid the conclusion that the pure Veddah must soon be extinguished. Sir E. Tennent estimated their number at 8,000. In 1858, if that estimate were correct, they had dwindled down to 380.

Ceylon has not the historic renown nor the wonderful architectural remains of India, nor the political problems with which that empire amazes, repels, and captivates us by turns. Like India, it never can become the home of successive generations of Englishmen. Colonists will not find "nuggets" there nor "fleece a thousand flocks." But the religious system, the geographical situation, the picturesque scenery, the coffee, cinnamon, pearls, and other products, must raise it to a high rank amidst our most prosperous colonies. By a freak of nature its only good harbour lies out of the shipping tracts, in the east of the island, and whether a breakwater at Galle or Colombo ought to be erected out of Imperial as well as local revenue is a question which, however seductive, cannot be discussed at the close of a review.

SPORTING LADIES.

(The Globe.)

THE "Oaks Day" is commonly regarded as the great racing festival of the year for the ladies. Why it should be more popular with many of them than the Derby is not very difficult to understand. In the actual racing, ladies, as a rule, have no very stupendous interest, and in so far as the pleasure of a day on Epsom Downs at racing time is derived from a scene of life and gaiety under summer skies and in the midst of pretty country scenery, the "Oaks" is quite on a par with the Derby, and the "great unwashed" are, as a rule, less numerously represented.

It is safe, perhaps, to affirm that, in a general way, it is not the actual sport in which the lady visitors to Epsoms are interested. As a rule, the fair sex has never presented a very prominent figure in turf matters, though this, like most other rules, has its exceptions, and in years gone by the exceptions have occasionally been rather striking ones. Among sporting ladies many illustrious names are to be found, more particularly in the early annals of sport. There are many old books and manuscripts which show that at various times the ladies have taken part in almost all forms of outdoor exercises. There is an illuminated manuscript in the British Museum, for instance, which shows that in the early part of the fourteenth century the ladies were accustomed to hunt in parties by themselves, and from which it appears also that at that time the style of riding for ladies and gentlemen was identical, though not universally so, and there were not wanting those who declared against the indelicacy of the more advanced of the heroines of the chase. Queen Elizabeth was extremely fond of hunting. "Her Majesty," writes Rowland White, dating his letter at a time when the Queen had just entered her seventieth year, "is well, and excellently disposed to hunting, for every second day she is on horseback and continues the sport long." This was while Elizabeth was staying at her palace at Oatlands, in Surrey. Mr. Daniel, in his book on sports, tells a very remarkable story of an achievement of John Selwin, keeper of the park here, while his Royal mistress was in the hunting field one day. "In the heat of the chase he suddenly leaped from his horse, then running at full speed, he alighted on the back of the stag, which was flying at the same time with its utmost velocity. In spite of every effort of the affrighted beast he not only kept his seat with graceful firmness, but drawing his sword he guided the animal towards the Queen and, as he approached her, plunged his sword in the throat of the victim, who fell dead at the feet of the Royal huntress." This deed has been chronicled and pourtrayed, on a brass plate still to be seen upon the south wall of the chancel of Walton Church. Whether Elizabeth patronized horse-racing, as well as hunting, is uncertain. The scanty records of the time contain no intimation, it is said, of her ever having appeared at a race. Queen Anne not only enjoyed the excitement of the turf, but owned a good many racers, and ran them in her own name. In the year 1713 her Majesty won a cup at York by her horse Paper, and the next year contended for the same prize with Mustard, and only the day before this Queen's death another of her horses carried off a prize upon the same course. She gave several "Queen's Plates" to be annually contended for at different meetings.

In lower ranks of society the ladies have often proved keen participators in sporting matters. A story is told of Mrs. Dalyell, which no doubt fairly illustrates the absorbing interest which country ladies may occasionally be found to take in all that pertains to field sports. "You have a good garden, no doubt," said a guest at her table speaking of the merits of the sea-kale before him. "Yes, I believe we have," was the reply, "though to tell you the truth I have never seen it. It is to far from the kennel." This lady was accounted the best and boldest horse-woman in Scotland. "If I were to rate all her feats," says her panegyrist, with that refinement of phrase characteristic of "forty" writers, "I should require second wind," and in many an obscure corner of rural England there are at this day many fair riders of whom something of the same kind might be said. Occasionally the sporting tastes of ladies have led them into prominent positions in connection with betting and wagering matters. In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for August, 1748, it is recorded that "a lady of quality rode in a one-horse chaise from Hyde Park-corner to Marlborough, 80 measured miles, for a wager of 100 guineas. She was allowed eight hours, and to change the horse as often as she pleased, and performed it in ten minutes less." The most notorious sporting affair in which any lady ever came prominently before the public was the race in which in 1804 "Mr. Thornton" rode against Mr. Flint over the Knavesmere race-course. The affair originated in a friendly race, contested one day when the two were out riding together. In this impromptu trial Mr. Flint was worsted, and there and then challenged his opponent to ride a match for 1,000 guineas. The challenge was promptly accepted and preliminaries arranged, and such was the interest this extraordinary struggle created from the moment it became known, that the *York Herald* of the period affirms that the assemblage drawn together on the course was such as had never been witnessed before, and that the spectators could not have numbered less than 100,000. The throng was so great that the body of men employed to keep the course clear on ordinary race days was found to be quite inadequate, and they were supplemented by a detachment of mounted dragoons. The betting at the start was five sixes to four on the lady, and upwards of £200,000 was said to be dependent on the result, which proved to all appearances to be satisfactory to both the contestants. The lady was beaten, and although, as it was pointed out "she who possesses the glorious ambition of contending with man in prowess and athletic exercise should lay aside entirely the female feelings and renounce even the desire of courtesy, which she cannot receive without confessing her inferiority in the contest," Mrs. Thornton appears to have shown a good deal of feminine temper. "Thalestris, Penthesilia, and Joan of Arc who fought in former times with men, never sulked, as far as we know, because their opponents hit as hard as they were able," says the same humorous writer. "Sex was out of the question, and to have offered to make an allowance for it would have been an affront. It is because women are feeble that it becomes a man's glory to protect them; it is because they are gentle and submissive that men give them place and preference, and on all occasions pay them attention and homage. But as soon as the lady takes up the spear and buckler, or assumes the jockey cap, a man must either contend in earnest, or, what is better, run away." Mr. Flint contended in earnest, and ran away, too; but he ran too fast, and left the lady so entirely in the lurch that it proved rather irritating, and not only the fair jockey herself, but the public generally, appeared to think he was shamefully wanting in gallantry. A great deal of angry newspaper correspondence took place, and the affair was, after all, not allowed to die out without a certain amount of horse-whipping and legal proceedings.

HONEYMOONS.

(Saturday Review)

WHEN Hodge and his sweetheart crown their pastoral loves in the quiet old country church, they enjoy a walk in their finery and white cotton gloves, and then take possession of the cot beside the wood, and settle down at once to connubial comfort. But they have chances of happiness denied to their richer neighbours. It is a matter almost of moral duty, certainly of superstitious strictness, that when the squire marries the rector's daughter or my lord marries my lady, the first month of married life must be passed in the discomfort of foreign hotels, or the still less endurable desolation of English inns, as if to strain to the utmost the strength of their newly-made bonds. Now and then, it is true, a bridegroom may know better. He has perhaps been married before, and does not forget his old experiences. When the carriage comes round, and his bride and he, amid showers of slippers and rice and other senseless manifestations of the inanity of the wedding-guests, step in and are whirled away, he drives out by one gate, and, after a short excursion over the hills, returns by the other, treading on the heels of the departing. But such a contrivance requires considerable forethought. Papa and mamma must be persuaded to wink at it. There must be no evening ball, and the junior branches of the family must be despatched elsewhere under various excuses. Most men contemplate some such escape from the tyranny of usage, but few there be that can accomplish the fulfilment of their scheme. My lord sometimes borrows a friends house, and exchanges the prying glances of waiters for those of private domestics; but his fate is little different from that of his less distinguished neighbour; and when modern mothers grumble at the decline of matrimony among eligible young men, they forget that many a man who would walk coolly to the cannon's mouth, or even undergo the amount of ceremonial required by the social usages of a village, cannot, even if he would, face the long and bitter agony of a fashionable wedding—the preparations, the bridesmaids lockets, the settlements, the bishop and three other clergymen, the sexton of St. George's, the dreary mirth of the breakfast, the speeches, the presents, and finally the four white horses, the down drawn blinds, the railway station, the luggage, the horrors of the middle passage, and the yawning desolation of the wedding tour.

The foreign tour has, on the whole, its advantages in comparison with Killarney or the Isle of Wight. The newly-married are not so easily recognised abroad. There is some chance therefore of escaping from the curious gaze of people for whom everything connected with matrimony has a strange attraction, and who would go out of their way at any time to stare at a newly-married couple. A happy delusion is sometimes nursed to the effect that the recent nuptials are a profound secret to the outer crowd, among whom the victims would consciously move. But there are too many experienced eyes at the accustomed resorts; the young people labouring under such a delusion are sometimes tempted to the imprudence of an evening stroll along the Dover pier on their way to France, and fancy that the loungers may disregard them, or think they are Darby and Joan, and not a honeymoon couple. The bridal satin and the blue frock-coat have been laid aside; a quiet travelling costume has been assumed, but the disguise is not sufficient. The relative position of the young lady in the new Ulster and the tight boots to the young gentleman who looks so uneasily conscious in his shooting suit is manifest to all that infest the pier; and our unfortunate couple are only too glad to escape from the staring eyes outside to the scarcely repressed congratulations of the landlord within, and the obsequious but significant attentions of the smiling waiters. Unpleasant as is their brief sojourn in their native land, their next step is still more unpleasant. The crossing has somehow to be performed. They may wait a day, or even two, for favourable winds; but sooner or later they must go; and a shower of small troubles attends their start. The bridegroom is distracted by his new responsibilities. He may have travelled in other days with his sisters, but always found somebody only too willing to assist him in dispositions for their comfort. His new wife and her maid are wholly dependent on him, and while he feels that he could provide for the former, he fears and hates the maid. In his hurry to catch the early boat he leaves his cigars on his dressing-table; shall he be able to smoke those he can get at Calais? The hotel bill has extended to fancy dimensions, and he is foolishly conscious of having had to pay for his peculiar and novel position. He has an idea, confirmed by the subsequent inspection of his purse, that in the dim twilight of the morning he has dealt out sovereigns instead of shillings to the boots and porter. The new maid, too, racked with concern for the safety of all their lives in crossing the sea, of whose racing billows she has so often heard with awe, has forgotten the chlorodyne. No remedy is provided for the inevitable sea-sickness, and she is uncertain whether her mistress's new travelling bag with the gilt fittings has been left in the hotel or stowed away to take its rough chance with heavier luggage. But the troubles of the shore are soon forgotten, as the steamer bounds merrily "on a breeze from the northward free;" the bridegroom points to the white cliffs, and quotes Scott to the bride. She looks exceedingly pretty, and, standing with his arm round her, the proud husband shows his high spirits by wishing the recipients of his sovereigns joy of their windfall, and by facetious remarks on the appearances of the other passengers. Interspersed with timely exhibitions of aquatic knowledge and the use use of yachting and naval terms. Before long, however, certain white-crested waves appear upon the sparkling waters; and very soon the gay looks and sprightly conversation flag. A more taciturn period succeeds, and a smug corner amidships is gladly secured and made comfortable with rugs and wraps. But the steamer is now in mid channel, and begins to perform such evolutions as materially diminish the happiness of our couple. The poor little bride experiences those gradual risings to unexpected altitudes, that sliding along the surface when a descent was expected, and, finally, that awful sinking to remote depths, accompanied by an extra groan from the funnel, which thrills through her frame, and finally overcomes her. Long time, however, she battles bravely with the inclemency of the elements. So much the greater her ultimate breakdown. The husband holds out longer, but only to add another to the horrors of his position. His feelings are put to a severe test as he sees that his dearest one is suffering, and that he cannot relieve her; but his affection itself is tried when he observes, as he cannot help observing, before the hand of sickness is laid upon him also, that the bloom of her cheek has been replaced by an ashy paleness, her rosy lips have turned blue-gray, her charming hat is cocked recklessly at an unbecoming angle, and he recalls with uneasy conscience the words he has so often sung in the days of devotion, the vows of constancy to endearing young charms, now that they seem indeed to fleet in his arms like fairy gifts fading away. If five minutes of sea-sickness can work such a change, what will be the case after years and misfortunes have made the present appearances permanent?

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There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement a Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY.

BADHAM & CO. beg to announce they have just received a **SPECIAL** shipment of their **CELEBRATED Hosiery.**

GENTS' BANIAN OR UNDERVESTS.

17 Fine Gauze, a very superior make, of the finest Merino. Chest Measure.

Chest	34	36	38	40	42 inches.
Rs.	3-12	4	4-8	5	5-8 each

40 Gauze; this is the finest Merino we have, a most durable article shrinkless.

Chest	34	36	38	40	42 inches
Rs.	4-8	5-0	5-8	6-0	6-8 each

32 Indian Gauze; these Banians are made of Silk and Wool, and have always been considered the best make for India—

Chest	34	36	38	40	42 inches
Rs.	6-0	6-8	7-0	7 8	8-8 each

36 Grey Merino Vests, suitable for the cold season or English wear during the Summer and Autumn—

Chest	34	36	38	40	42 inches
Rs.	5-0	5-8	6-0	6-8	7-0 each

White Merino, same make and prices as above.

White Scotch Lambswool, made from the best picked Wool—

Chest	34	36	38	40	42 inches
Rs.	5-0	5-0	5-8	6-0	6-8 each.

Polo or Boating Jerseys white { Rs. 6 to 7 / Rs. 7 to 8 } each.

Striped Scarlet or Blue .. { Rs. 7 to 8 } each.

Navy Blue ..... 6 8 to 8 8

GENTS' LONG DRAWERS.

Grey Gauze Merino, double seated, a useful article—

Waist	34	36	38	40	42 inches
Rs.	8-0	8-8	9-0	9-8	10 each.

White Merino as above.

32 Indian Gauze, same make as Vests, double seated—

Waist	34	36	38	40	42 inches
Rs.	10-8	11-0	11-8	12-0	12-8 each.

Brown Dress Cotton, a useful article for Hard Riding, double seated—

Waist	34	36	38	40	42 inches
Rs.	3-8	4-0	4-8	5-0	5-8 each.

Fine Merino short Drawers, fitting closely above the Knee—

Waist	34	36	38	40	42 inches
Rs.	4-8	5 0	5-8	6-0	6-8 each.

White Scotch Lambswool, made from the best picked wool—

Waist	34	36	38	40	42 inches
Rs.	7-0	7-8	8-0	8-8	9-0 each.

Knickerbocker Hose for Sportsmen, 5-8 pr.

PURE MERINO SOCKS.

Drab Fancy Striped double Heels and Feet, soft and shrinkless Rs. } Doz. 18 0

Drab Merino 1 inch Blue, White, Scarlet Stripes ..... Rs. } Doz. 25 8

Drab, Fawn and Silver Grey, a most useful Sock ..... Rs. } Doz. 23 0

Real Scotch Grey Lam's wool per doz ..... Rs. } 35 0

Derby Ribbed Heather Mixtures per doz ..... Rs. } 35 0

Gents' Cotton Socks, Fine Brown Cotton per dozen ..... Rs. } 8 8

Extra Quality double Heels and Feet ..... Rs. } 13 8

Fancy Striped 1 inch, Blue, Violet and Scarlet, fast colours ... Rs. } 23 0

Best Brown or Striped Lisle Thread ..... Rs. } 22 8

Real Balbriggan ..... " 30 0

Black Silk for Special Wear, per pair ..... Rs. } 8 8

Black or White Thigh Hose, per pair ..... Rs. } 25 0

A Large assortment of Ladies and Children's Hosiery.

Ten per cent Discount for prompt Cash.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER, &c.
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY IN BOMBAY.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 *and* 4 *Buttons.*

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS, to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the elite of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

The price lists show how the Teas of this Firm are appreciated by the Nobility and Gentry of this Presidency, comprising members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas, Messrs. Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavor and pure quality; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Tea that has ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this city.

TERMS CASH.

Names of Teas.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 1lb to 15lbs.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 15 lbs. and upwards.	Wholesale in bulk in chests of 80 lbs. and upwards.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 12	1 10	
Orange Pekoe	1 10	1 8	
Pekoe Extra Fine	1 10	1 8	
Holta Mixture.....	1 10	1 8	
Byjnauth Mixture	1 10	1 8	
Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	1 8	1 6	
Souchong.....	1 6	1 4	
Royal Family Mixture	1 2	1 0	

☞ Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c., liberally dealt with.

☞ To ensure prompt despatch, orders from Outstations should be accompanied with Remittances or good References.

MORTON & CO., BOMBAY.
No. 24, Church Gate Street, opposite the *Times of India* Office.

JUST ARRIVED,
OUR NEW STOCK OF WATERPROOF CLOTHING FOR THE MONSOON.

Fine Drab Light Cambric Waterproof Suits—Coat, Legging and Cap, sizes from 40 to 50 inches long ..... Rs. 10

Light Cambric Waterproof Coats, all sizes. ,, 6 each.

Do.	do.	do.	Leggings	3 per pair.
Do.	do.	do.	Caps	2 each.
Do.	Twilled	do.	Coats...	,, 20
Do.	do.	do.	Leggings	,, 7
Do.	do.	do.	Caps	,, 4
Drab	Moleskin	do.	Coats.....	,, 20 to Rs. 22
Do.	do.	do.	Leggings	,, 6 per pair.
Do.	do.	do.	Caps	,, 4
Black	Moleskin	do.	Coats	,, 20 to Rs. 22 4
Do.	do.	do.	Leggings	,, 6
Do.	do.	do.	Caps	,, 4

New Regulation Military Inverness Capes, sizes from 44 to 50 ..... Rs. 35

Drab Twilled Waterproof Inverness Capes, sizes from 44 to 50 inches ..... ,, 25

Slate Double Paramatta Capes, sizes from 44 to 50 ..... ,, 30

Drab Twilled Waterproof Sheets, 72 inches long..... from ,, 7 to Rs. 10

Best quality Drab Twilled Waterproof Sheeting, 60 inches wide..... ,, 6 per yd.

Drab Light Waterproof Sheeting, 60 inches wide..... ,, 3